CUBA BEFORE THE WORLD
AT THE
PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

1915



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PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION 1915
CUBA
BEFORE
THE WORLD
MORRO CASTLE AT THE ENTRANCE OF HAVANA HARBOR
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
CARIBBEAN SEA
MEXICO
LOWER CALIFORNIA
CUBA
JAMAICA
YUCATAN
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MEXICO CITY
GULF OF CAMPEACHY

CUBA

Before the WORLD

AT THE
PANAMA-PACIFIC-
INTERNATIONAL
EXPOSITION.



A Comprehensive and Descriptive Account of The Republic of Cuba From the Earliest Times to the Present Day. Containing Unembellished Data for General Information of History, System of Government, Education, Sanitation, Commerce, Industry, Agriculture, Banking, Society, Touring, Sports and Notes of Interest. : : : : : :

Superbly Illustrated with over 300 Original Photographs



Compiled and Edited by
Gral. Dr. Manuel F. Alfonso - T. Valero Martinez.

1915

91 VIRTUDES ST.
HAVANA, CUBA

PUBLISHED BY
THE SOUVENIR GUIDE OF CUBA CO.

127 WATER ST.
NEW YORK, U.S.A.



General Enrique Loynaz Del Castillo

Commissioner to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition
San Francisco, California, 1915

Cuando llamarada inmensa de guerra, circundando el planeta, enrojece la aurora del siglo veinte, surge, allá en San Francisco - la ciudad-fénix del Pacífico, un rayo de luz del Ideal. Junto á la primera de las Democracias los pueblos se congregan para unir los mares y acercar las naciones y entonar los himnos de la paz y el bienestar. Ya la claridad naciente veo la faz querida de nuestra Cuba, en la frente su diadema de glorias y en la mano un ramo de olivo...

Enrique Loynaz del Castillo

TRANSLATION

When an immense conflagration of war, encircling the planet, reddens the dawn of the twentieth century, here, in San Francisco, the Phoenix-city of the Pacific, a ray of light of the ideal arises. Beside the greatest of Democracies, the peoples congregate in order to unite the oceans and bring the nations nearer to each other and to chant the hymns of peace and welfare. Already in the nascent light I perceive the dear face of our Cuba, on her brow the diadem of glory and in her hand the branch of olive.



Pavilion of the Republic of Cuba at the
Panama-Pacific-International-Exposition
San Francisco-California 1915

THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA AT THE EXPOSITION

UNDER date of Feb. 15, 1912, the Honorable President of the United States of America sent through his Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. A. M. Braupre, a courteous invitation to the Honorable President of the Republic of Cuba to attend the International Exposition at San Francisco in celebration of the opening of the Panama Canal, the grandest and most gigantic engineering work of modern times achieved by human effort.

The Republic of Cuba, not wishing to disappoint the noble endeavors of the Honorable President of the United States, has spared no sacrifice to co-operate with him to the success which the progressive, industrial, commercial and agricultural American Nation expects to make of this Great International Exposition in behalf of civilization, culture and progress.

Cuba has been forced to conquer many difficulties in order to be able to send her modest, but voluntary, exhibits to the Exposition. She is yet a very young country, born to a republican life after 400 years of despotic tyranny by a backward and oppressive Colonial Government, which made every effort possible to keep the light of progress and civilization from the people. It was their fear that, owing to the alertness and intelligence of the natives, their love for liberty, the arts, science and agriculture, and for everything tending to progress and civilization, the day might come when they would strike the mortal blow for independence, and with the aid of the "Colossus of the North," the war blow was nobly dealt upon that despotic Government, which never granted her any justice.

Cuba has not only struggled against this important factor, but now that she was going through an era of prosperity, when her commerce, industries, international relations and her moral and material welfare were growing in leaps and bounds, there came this unfortunate European war, which has disturbed the equilibrium of all the nations of the World in their commercial relations, and Cuba, a young rising nation, has suffered her share of this calamity.

CUBA BEFORE THE WORLD

It is of necessity that this fact should be taken into consideration, not alone by the United States, but also by all the other countries that may participate directly or indirectly in this Exposition, that our efforts may be appreciated in this act so transcendental to the history of nations, as must be the celebration of this Great International Exposition.

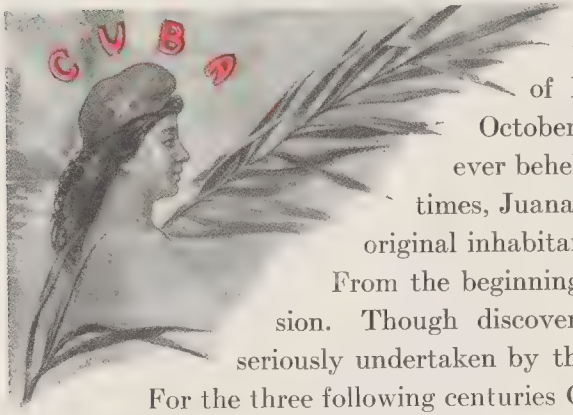
Cuba, like all other nations, is going through a crisis which has obliged the Government, the merchants, manufacturers, farmers and capitalists in general, to establish economy in their expenses, cut down the number of employees, etc., all of which, as can readily be seen, is not conducive to the welfare of the nation.

But these hardships and difficulties were not enough to prevent Cuba, always grateful and sincerely friendly to the United States of America, from accepting their courteous invitation and exhibiting to the extent that her present condition may permit, thus showing the high esteem in which she holds the American Nation.



HISTORY

BRIEF OF CUBA'S EARLY HISTORY



The Island of Cuba was the chief discovery made by Columbus upon his first voyage, the landing being at or near the present city of Nuevitas, on the north coast of the province of Camagüey on October 28, 1492. He wrote in his diary, "This is the most beautiful land ever beheld by human eyes." The Spaniards have called it, at different times, Juana, Fernandina, and Ave Maria, but "Cuba", the name by which the original inhabitants called it, has survived all others.

From the beginning, the history of the island has reeked with bloodshed and oppression. Though discovered by Columbus in 1492, the conquest of the Island was not seriously undertaken by the Spaniards until 1511.

For the three following centuries Cuba was left by her oppressors isolated and neglected. Her people lived in poverty and squalor. The Government of Spain took no steps towards the development of the country or the welfare of the people. Her inefficient administration, influenced by a reactionary spirit of routine, has always looked upon proposed reforms as dangerous experiments.



Carlos Manuel de Céspedes

SPAIN HOSTILE TO EDUCATION

The English captured Havana in 1762. During the British occupation, which lasted a few months, the port was thrown open to foreign trade. A desire for education began to be felt, and there being no institutions in the country which could satisfy it, a few young men were sent to the United States to be educated. But Spain did not approve of education. A royal decree was issued in Madrid in 1799 in order that Cuban parents should be dissuaded from continuing a practice from which, they were told, only evil consequences could be expected.



Salvador Cisneros



Francisco V. Aguilera

CUBAN REVOLTS

Revolts against these injustices at last began; the first was in 1823, and was followed by eleven others in 1826, 1828, 1830, 1848, 1850, 1851, and 1855; then came the great "ten years' war" of 1868-78, and the so-called "guerra chiquita" (little war) in 1881, where the names of Céspedes, Cisneros, Agramonte, Aguilera, and other noted patriots figured. The "ten year's war" cost nearly a billion of dollars, and Cuba was required to pay it. That war was concluded by the promises of the Spanish Government, on its word of honor, to accord various important reforms; most of these Spain never granted, and



Ignacio Agramonte



José Martí



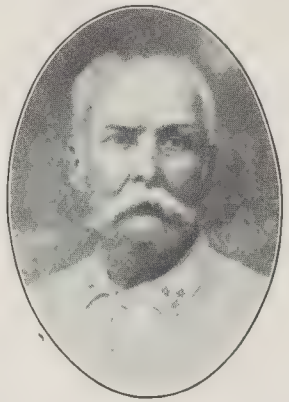
Antonio Maceo

although she repeatedly promised to carry them out, she never allowed the Cubans even effective representation in the Madrid Government. Before the outbreak of the last revolution in 1895, the debt with which Spain had burdened the unhappy island was $295,707,264. This debt meant $185 per capita. This enormous sum had in no way contributed to build a single kilometer of highway, an asylum or a public school.

As to personal rights, there was even less of constitutional freedom in the Island than in Spain itself. The Governor-General ruled with unlimited powers; he had the general authority of an autocratic sovereign. At his caprice, and without trial, he could imprison persons, deport them to penal colonies, or order them to be shot. There is hardly a Cuban family in which one of the members has not suffered persecution during the last seventy years. There was no real liberty of thought or action. It was the policy of the Government to break the spirit of the Cuban people and strip them of the means so they could not successfully revolt.

But under these conditions they could do nothing less than revolt. The last Cuban rebellion broke out in 1895. It bore evidence of being more intelligently and effectually organized than any which had preceded it. Strong and experienced men planned and led it. Martí, Gómez, Maceo, García and others were noted patriots as well as men of high ability.

The system of raising money for buying arms and ammunition extended to all who naturally would sympathize with it. Every patriotic Cuban, rich and poor, gave as he was able, and



Calixto García

those who could give nothing else gave themselves to the patriot army, which fought without pay and often without food. The Cuban army could not fight great battles, because there never were enough arms to equip a large force at any one time; but the harassing attacks of the small bodies of patriots were so audacious and frequent, that the Spanish officers despaired of deducing the rebellion by any other means than starvation.

It was believed in Madrid that Governor-General Martínez Campos was too mild for the emergency, so General Weyler was sent to take his place. Weyler already had a record for unexceeded mercilessness, and was popularly known as "the butcher." He straightway instituted new methods, which were based upon the deliberate purpose of making Cuba such a barren country that the Cuban army could not obtain the slightest subsistence.

FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM

At the same time that the Spanish soldiers were savagely driving the people of the country districts from their homes, interning them in the cities and reducing them to starvation in the streets (these wretches were known as "Reconcentrados"), General Weyler was declaring to his Government that Cuba was almost pacified; he was making it a desert and calling it peace.

To set forth the details of the distressing narrative is unnecessary, but it is the story of men half clothed and half fed, fighting in the bushes for freedom; their wives and children dead or dying of starvation; their homes in ruins; the whole of their beautiful island laid desolate; the future as dark as an eternal night; yet refusing all terms and pressing on without hesitation either to victory or else to utter extermination.

CUBAN INTREPIDITY

Much has been said against the Cubans to show that they were incapable of self-government. Many of these charges were true at the time of their wars, but no other American Republic ever fought so strenuously for its in-

dependence as Cuba has done. They were poor; many of them ignorant; under Spanish rule not more than one-tenth received any education at all; they were not accustomed to manage their own affairs; they were without schools; no high ideals had been held up to them; they were robbed of their property, their freedom, and their self-respect by a blind Government. But there is abundant proof of their devotion, their ability, and their bravery, in the fact that for three years, during the last revolution 1895-98, they fought against more than 320,000 Spanish troops so successfully as to prove to the world that they could not be subjugated. This was while their country was laid waste, their homes in ashes, and their families starving.

Such was the situation in Cuba when the United States of America lifted its voice among the nations of the world, and declared that the oppressed Island at its doors should go free. Through efforts of the United States Government, General Weyler was recalled to Spain, and General Blanco took charge of the Island.

THE MAINE

After consulting with the Spanish Minister at Washington, and giving notice to the Government of Madrid, on the 24th of January, 1898, the United States Government ordered the battleship "Maine" to pay a friendly and official visit to Havana. She arrived there on the 25th, was received with the usual naval courtesies, and conducted to a place in the harbor by the Spanish pilot. At forty minutes after nine on the evening of the 15th of February, the vessel was lifted from the water by two terrific explosions and quickly sank, carrying to a watery grave two of her officers and two hundred and sixty-four members of her crew.

The cause of the disaster has been a mystery, but American sentiment was not slow in attributing it to Spanish treachery. The Naval Board of Inquiry, which had been appointed, immediately after the disaster, investigated with great care the cause of the explosion, its report was sent from Havana and received by the President on the

25th of March, and given to Congress on the 28th of March. It found that the Maine had been sunk by an explosion from the outside. Though it would not attribute this explosion to the hostile act of the Government of Spain, the fact was palpable that a torpedo had wrought the disaster, and that no efforts to discover the culprits were made by the Spanish authorities.

DECLARATION OF WAR WITH SPAIN

President McKinley finally sent a message to Congress on the 11th of April. Congress immediately responded, and on the 19th of April passed a declaration of war which, when finally concurred in, was in the following words:

"First. That the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

"Second. That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the Government does hereby demand, that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"Third. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

"Fourth. The United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said Island except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the Island to its people."

BLANCO'S LETTER

As soon as the Spanish Government received the declaration of war made by the United States, General Ramón

Blanco, the Governor-General of the Island of Cuba addressed the following letter to General Máximo Gómez, General in Chief of the Cuban Army:

"General Máximo Gómez,
General in Chief of the Revolutionary Force.

Sir:

With the usual sincerity which has always characterized all my acts, I now address you, not doubting for a moment that your clear intelligence and noble sentiments (as you are known to be an honest enemy), will enable you to accept my letter in a favorable way.

It cannot be hidden from you that the Cuban problem has changed radically. We, Spaniards and Cubans, find ourselves facing a stranger of a different race, with a natural tendency to absorb, and whose intentions are not only to banish the Spanish flag from Cuban territory, but also to exterminate the Cuban people on account of their Spanish blood. The blockading of the ports of the Island has no other object but these. It does harm not only to the Spaniards, but also affects the Cubans, completing the work of extermination commenced in our Civil War.

Therefore, the supreme moment has arrived in which we have to forget our past differences and, by a union of Cubans and Spaniards for our common defence, repulse the invaders.

Spain shall never forget the noble help of the Sons of Cuba; once the foreign enemy expelled from the Island, she, as a loving Mother, will gather into her folds another child amongst the nations of the New World, speaking the same language, professing the same religion and feeling the noble Spanish blood coursing through its veins.

General, for these reasons I propose to you that an alliance be entered into by both armies in the City of Santa Clara.

The Cubans will receive their equipments from the Spanish Army, and with the battle-cry of "Long live Spain and long live Cuba," we will repulse the invaders and thereby will liberate from the foreign yoke the descendants of the same people.

Your obedient servant,

[Signed] RAMÓN BLANCO.

GÓMEZ'S REPLY

To the Captain General of the Spanish Army:

Don Ramón Blanco y Arenas.

Sir:

I am astonished at your boldness in proposing to me once more terms of peace, when you well know that Cubans and Spaniards can never live in peace on Cuban soil. You represent in this continent an old and discredited monarchy, and we are fighting for an American principle; the same as that of Bolívar and Washington.

You state that we belong to the same race and you invite me to fight against the foreign invader; but you are once more mistaken as there is no such difference of blood and race.

I only believe in one race, Humanity, and for me there are only good and bad nations. Spain has been up to now, bad, and the United States is fulfilling in these moments toward Cuba an act and duty of humanity and civilization.



Máximo Gómez

From the savage Indian up to the refined white Englishman, each man for me is entitled to respect in accordance with his honesty and his sentiments, it makes no difference whichever his country, or race, or to what creed he may belong.

I look at nations in this light and up to the present I have nothing else but motives of admiration towards the United States. I have written to President McKinley and to General Miles thanking them for the American Intervention in Cuba. I cannot see the danger of our extermination by the United States as you state in your letter. Should this be so, history will record same.

For the present all I have to repeat to you is that it is too late for your Army and mine to arrive at any understanding whatsoever.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) MÁXIMO GÓMEZ

BATTLE OF SANTIAGO

The naval battle at Santiago where Admiral Cervera lost his fleet occurred on the 3rd of July, 1898. The destruction of the fleet changed the morale of the Spanish Army, and before the end of July the French Ambassador at Washington stated to President McKinley and Secretary of State that he was requested by the Government of Spain to ask terms upon which the United States would be willing to make peace. The demands of the United States were accepted by Spain on August the 12th, and the Paris Protocol prepared October 1st, was signed December 10th, 1898.

When the Spanish sovereignty in Cuba ended, on New Year's day in 1899, it had been exercised for a period of three hundred and eighty-seven years.

With the withdrawal of the Spanish troops, those of the United States, and in some measure those of Cuba herself, were distributed to preserve order and quiet, and organized in departments to guarantee good and safe government.

CUBAN CONSTITUTION

In July of 1900, the United States Military Governor of Cuba decreed an election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention, to be held on the third Saturday of the following September. He directed that the convention then elected should meet on the first Monday of November to frame a constitution for the people of Cuba, to provide for the relations which should exist between the United States and Cuba, and to arrange for an election by the people, of officers under such constitution, and the transfer of the government to the officers so elected.

The election was held September 15th, 1900. There was some opposition to participate in it. This dissatisfaction was caused by the conditions of the United States, (known as the Platt amendment, because it was proposed by Senator Platt of Connecticut), that Cuba should agree to the terms of independence fixed by the United States.

There was apparently some early confusion as to whether these terms were to be made a part of the Cuban Constitution. Thirty-one delegates were elected and they met in convention at Havana at two o'clock in the afternoon of November 5th. The convention was called to order by General Leonard Wood, the Military Governor of the Island, who made a brief address and then left the convention to perfect its own organization and pursue its own course. In less than three months the Cuban Constitution, drafted by the most illustrious men of the country, was adopted, on lines very similar to those of the Constitution of the United States.

THE CUBAN FLAG

In conformity with this Constitution an election was held on the 31st of December, 1901, for the officers of the new Government, and on the 24th of February, 1902, the electoral college chose Estrada Palma as President of the Cuban Republic. On the 24th of March following, the United States Government, through Secretary Root, gave directions to General Leonard Wood, the United States Military Governor, to arrange for the inauguration of the new President and the starting of the new Government on the 20th of May, and "upon the establishment of said Government, to leave the government and control of the Island of Cuba to its people."

The inauguration ceremonies at Havana were not marred by any unpleasant incident; indeed, they were accompanied by dispatches of congratulation, good will and appreciation between President Roosevelt and President Palma; and without other break in continuity of responsibility, one Government gave way to another. The Cuban flag took the place of the American flag upon all public buildings, amid much popular enthusiasm. In surrendering the control of Cuba to her people, President Roosevelt expressed the sentiment of the United States as follows:

WHITE HOUSE

Washington, D. C., May 10th, 1902.

To the President and Congress
of the Republic of Cuba:

Sirs:

On the 20th of this month the Military Governor of Cuba will, by my direction, transfer to you the control and government of the Island of Cuba, to be thenceforth exercised under the provisions of the Constitution adopted by your Constitutional Convention as on that day promulgated, and he will thereupon declare the occupation of Cuba by the United States to be at an end.

GOOD WISHES OF THE U. S.

At the same time I desire to express to you the sincere friendship and good wishes of the United States, and our most earnest hopes for the stability and success of your Government, for the blessings of peace, justice, prosperity and ordered freedom among your people, and for enduring friendship between the Republic of the United States and the Republic of Cuba.

(Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
President of the United States.

Immediately following his inauguration, President Palma dispatched the following cable message to President Roosevelt:

"The government of the Island having been just transferred, I, as Chief Magistrate of the Republic, faithfully interpreting the sentiments of the whole people of Cuba, have the honor to send you and the American people testimony of our profound gratitude and the assurance of an enduring friendship, with wishes and prayers to the Almighty for the welfare and prosperity of the United States."

The above message was preceded by the following letter:



Tomás Estrada Palma

THE PALACE

Havana, 20th of May, 1902.

To the President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.:

Sir:

I have had the pleasure to receive your valued communication of the 10th of May of the current year, in which you state that, in accordance with your orders, the Government of the Island of Cuba be transferred to me on this day. This done, it will be declared that the Military occupation of Cuba by the United States is at an end.

GRATITUDE OF THE CUBAN PEOPLE

Your orders have been complied with today. I, therefore, have the honor to announce to you that on this date I have taken charge of the Government of the Island of Cuba. In communicating to you this event, by which virtue the Island of Cuba stands constituted a sovereign Nation, I take pleasure in stating the profound gratitude that the people of Cuba feel toward the Great American Nation for the just act they have realized and the high proof of good faith, generosity and disinterest shown to the World.

At the same time I take pleasure in expressing to you our gratitude for the declaration of friendship and good wishes you make in the name of the United States for the prosperity of our country and for the enduring friendship between both of these Republics.

Inspired by the same sentiments of friendship and good will, the people of Cuba have the most earnest hopes that the cordial relations that now exist between the United States and Cuba will continue to develop and that the ties established between our nations will be tightened.

(Signed) T. ESTRADA PALMA.

PALMA'S ADMINISTRATION

Following the installation of self-government in Cuba, the military control of the island by the United States came to an end. The Palma Administration continued from May 20th, 1902, till October 13th, 1906. But the policy of the government, with the re-election in view, entered upon a path inconsistent with its former tendencies, and soon after an election which was declared fradulent, an uprising occurred for the purpose of restoring the constitutional regime, which it was claimed had been violated in the Republic, when it solicited the United States to intervene to quell the revolution, and restore order in the island.

Judge Taft, then Secretary of War, and Robert Bacon, Assistant Secretary of State, went to the island as a Peace Commission in the hope of solving the difficulties. It was impossible without definite and forceful action by the United States. President Palma, the Vice-President and members of the cabinet of Cuba resigned, and the Congress dissolved without filling the vacancies.

President Roosevelt appointed the Secretary of War as a temporary and provisional Governor-General. Troops were immediately sent to the island. But no such military government was established as in the first instance. It was distinctly announced that the power of the United States was there only to support such parts of the Cuban Government as remained in existence and to preserve order, and that as soon as the Cuban Government could be re-established to govern the Island, the Government of the United States would leave with genuine satisfaction. The courts were not disturbed nor the laws changed.

President Roosevelt appointed Mr. Charles E. Magoon as the Provisional Governor, and upon his assuming the post, Secretaries Taft and Bacon left for the United States.

NEW ELECTIONS

Elections were prepared, the Conservative Party nominated Gen. Mario G. Menocal and the Liberal Party

Gen. José Miguel Gómez; the latter was elected President taking control of the Government on the 29th of January, 1909, and within an hour the United States Provisional Governor and his associates had set sail for the United States on the new battleship "Maine," whose very name recalls the memory of the catastrophe of the Havana harbor. The inauguration of the second government of Cuba occurred on the birthday of José Martí, called the "Apostle of Cuban Liberty." Messages of regard and good will were once more exchanged between the Presidents of the two Republics.



José M. Gómez

At the expiration of the term of Gen. José Miguel Gómez elections were again held wherein the Liberal Party nominated Dr. Alfredo Zayas, and the Conservative Party Gen. Mario G. Menocal, the latter was elected as President on November 1st, 1912, and will continue his term until 1916.



Alfredo Zayas

Physical Conditions

LOCATION

The island of Cuba was not misnamed when the title "Key to the Gulf" was applied to it, for all of the shipping of the Gulf States, Mexico and Central America passes within sight of its shores. With the Panama Canal open, that stupendous work of man will give the Republic of Cuba a far more important position than that with which a generous nature endowed her. The shipping of the world will then enter her ports on the journey to and from the

great canal, and Cuba will consequently enjoy the efficiency of well-equipped competing freight and passenger lines, putting her in touch with the markets of the world under the most favorable circumstances.

As a crow flies there are 643 nautical miles, or 740 statute miles, between Cape Maisi and Cape San Antonio, at the eastern and western ends of the island respectively, the former being situated at 74° 12′ and the latter at 84° 55′ longitude, west. The most southerly point of the island is at 19° 50′, while 23° 10′ marks the northern point, a distance of 200 nautical or 250 statute miles. The island, however, at its broadest part is but 120 miles, its traverse position on the map accounting for the difference. The island of Cuba has an area of 44,164 square miles.

A line drawn north and south through the City of Santa Clara, almost in the center of the island, would tip the coast of Florida at Palm Beach, and pass through Charleston, S. C., and Pittsburgh, Pa. To the south such a line would almost cut through the Caribbean entrance of the Panama Canal, and would traverse the western part of Ecuador and Peru. Havana, the capital of the Republic of Cuba, is situated 1,100 miles south of Philadelphia and Madrid, 300 miles south of the Canary Islands, and 400 miles west of New York. While Cuba is considered a tropical country, it combines the advantages of the temperate and torrid zones, the dividing line passing but twenty miles north of the Cuban coast. In the path of the trade winds, washed by the Gulf Stream and the Caribbean Sea, with their mild, even temperatures, it can readily be seen that Cuba occupied an ideal position, and is blessed by a striking uniformity of climate most agreeable at all seasons of the year.

TEMPERATURE

All visitors to Cuba have been surprised and favorably impressed by the delightful nights prevailing summer and winter. Another fact which compels their attention is the complete freedom from heat in the shade, no matter how hot it may be in the sun. Sun-stroke is unknown to Cuba, nor does the heat cause distress as it does in more northern climates. The summer months are really more pleasant in Cuba than in most states of the Union, which accounts for the fact that the Americans in Cuba prefer visiting the states during the fall months, when the waves of heat no longer prevail there. The average annual range of mercury in Cuba is but twelve degrees, the mean

temperature being 76.8°, the lowest average occurring in January, when it is 70.3°, and the highest in July, when it is 82.4°. This equable temperature is highly conducive to the rapid and continual growth and constant health of all species of tropical and semi-tropical agricultural and horticultural products.

WINDS

The prevailing winds are the northeast trade winds, the average velocity of which is about 7.5 miles an hour, being highest in the winter months, when it reaches an average of 8.5 miles an hour, and lowest in summer, when it drops to 6.5 miles. Meteorologically, the prevailing winds in Cuba would be classed as gentle or pleasant breezes. Many people may regard this as of trifling concern, but experienced agriculturists and horticulturists will at once recognize its importance, as it assures them a great degree of immunity from damaged and destroyed crops and broken trees. According to meteorological statistics Cuba does not lie in the path of hurricanes, the usual course of these storms passing to the eastward.

RAINFALL

The average annual rainfall for the past twenty-five years has been 53.57 inches, about equal to that of the Gulf States, but more than the Northern Seaboard States. For the time mentioned the mean monthly rainfall in Cuba, by inches has been: January, 2.71; February, 2.27; March, 1.83; April, 2.83; May, 4.47; June, 7.16; July, 6.36; August, 6.58; September, 6.71; October, 7.42; November, 3.08 and December, 2.15. It will be seen that during the warmer months, when vegetation requires most water, nature has made ample provision for the thirst of all the flora peculiar to this country. Although Cuba has a wet and dry season it is not very noticeable in the above.

TOPOGRAPHY

The level lands of Cuba vary in altitude from 10 to 300 feet above sea level. The average altitude of the plains is probably from 80 to 100 feet. Cuba is traversed, practically, throughout by a range of mountains and hills, evidences of which do not altogether disappear, although slight in some places. The greatest altitude in Cuba is attained by the Sierra Maestre range, which begins at the eastern extremity of the Island and extends to Cape Cruz, the general altitude of the range being about 3500 feet. The greater part of Oriente province, as Santi-

ago is now called, is mountainous, practically all of the eastern end being an unbroken chain, with rich slopes near the sea, and fertile valleys in the cradles of the highlands. Throughout the western center of this province and its entire western end there exists an immense extent of rich level lands, marvelous for the splendid pasturage and the numerous streams. The Cauto River, the largest stream in Cuba, rises in the mountains of this province and flows into the Caribbean near Manzanillo.

The province of Camagüey, formerly Puerto Príncipe province, next to the west, has a greater percentage of level land than any of the other provinces. There is a broken range of hills at intervals near the north coast, and in the southeast section there is also a cluster of hills.

Santa Clara, the central province, is about equally divided by mountains, hills and plains. The south coast is more mountainous than the north. In the former section there are beautiful stretches of valleys, which constitute a veritable paradise for man and stock, for the fertility of the soil and the luxuriance of the pastures are only surpassed by the charming picturesqueness of the scenery. Through the eastern center of this province there is a range of hills famed for copper, and toward the north coast, both on the eastern and western ends of the provinces there are pronounced hills.

Matanzas province has only a few mountain peaks, and a range of hills in its central and northerly part. Havana province has a range of hills, which extend traversely into it from Matanzas, occupying all of the eastern north coast and running across down the center, almost half way across the province, re-appearing in the northwest corner of the province.

Pinar del Río province has a backbone of mountains which extends almost the entire length, the range being the north coast. This range has an elevation of from 700 to 1600 feet, and innumerable streams rise in it.

HEALTH

The exceedingly low death rate in Cuba cannot fail to impress itself upon any thinking person. The following mortality table of various countries shows the relative position of Cuba:

DEATH RATE PER THOUSAND

	PER CENT		PER CENT
Australia	12.60	Germany	17.80
Cuba	12.69	Scotland	17.80
Uruguay	13.40	Switzerland	18.20
United States	15.00	Venezuela	18.90
Belgium	15.20	France	20.60
Norway	15.60	Japan	20.80
Sweden	16.10	Austria	24.40
Denmark	16.40	Italy	29.20
Holland	17.40	Spain	29.70
England	17.70		

The rate for the City of Havana is 18.80. Yellow fever has been entirely eradicated from the Island, and the only manner in which a case can occur here is for it to be imported, either by a person ill with the disease, or by an infected Mosquito (stegomia) being brought into the country. Stegomia exist in Cuba, but unless infected they are harmless.

Comparing the death rate of Havana with that of other cities of similar and larger size in the United States, we find it much lower than that of New Orleans, Memphis, Washington, Fall River, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Jersey City, San Francisco, New York, Boston, Louisville, Pittsburg, Newark, Providence, Cincinnati, and Paterson, which cities have a death rate from 28.9 down to 19.

POPULATION

The increase of Cuba's population is about 75,000 yearly, and is shown in the comparative figures for the years 1913-1914 by provinces.

PROVINCE	YEAR 1913	YEAR 1914	INCREASE
Pinar del Rio	257,051	257,894	843 Inhabitants
Havana	607,430	650,535	43,105 "
Matanzas	266,247	270,297	4,050 "
Santa Clara	549,491	565,840	16,349 "
Camagüey	149,431	153,496	4,065 "
Oriente	555,593	567,366	1,773 "
	2,385,243	2,465,428	70,185

DIVISION BY PROVINCES OF INHABITANTS OF CUBA WITH INFORMATION REGARDING SIZE IN KILOMETERS OF EACH PROVINCE

PROVINCE	SUPERFICIAL AREA	TOTAL INHABITANTS	INHABITANTS PER SQ. KILOMETER
Pinar Del Rio	13,788	257,894	18.70
Havana	8,529	650,535	73.35
Matanzas	7,867	270,297	14.86
Santa Clara	42,179	565,840	13.45
Camagüey	27,529	153,496	5.61
Oriente	66,230	567,366	8.57
Total	166,122	2,465,428	16.86

As can be noted by the above table the Provinces of Oriente and Camagüey having a vast superficial area are the least populated, which clearly shows the immense field for exploitation offered by the two most productive provinces to the initiative men of action.

IMPORTANT CITIES OF CUBA

Below is given a list of the municipalities in the Republic of Cuba having a population of 10,000 or more:

Havana	350,860	Mantua	10,180	Esperanza	23,458
Santiago	61,513	San Juan y Martinez	18,903	Placetas	20,680
Matanzas	55,931	San Luis	11,026	San Juan de los Remedios	21,427
Cienfuegos	79,669	Viñales	17,298	Santo Domingo	23,644
Camagüey	75,818	Alquizar	11,910	Yaguajay	18,969
Cárdenas	31,195	Batabano	17,212	Ciego de Avila	32,776
Sancti Spiritus	55,407	Bejucal	12,355	Moron	20,544
Santa Clara	54,455	Güines	35,391	Nuevitas	12,467
Manzanillo	59,544	Güira de Melena	14,954	Sta. Cruz del Sur	11,891
Guantánamo	51,046	Jaruco	15,666	Alto Songo	26,698
Guanabacoa	27,516	Nueva Paz	12,858	Banes	21,450
Sagua la Grande	27,027	Regla	13,019	Baracoa	30,408
Pinar del Rio	51,915	San Nicolás	12,640	Bayamo	34,174
Trinidad	33,414	Santiago de las Vegas	13,901	Campechuela	12,239
San Antonio de los Baños	23,538	Bolondron	12,640	Caney	15,006
Jovellanos	12,126	Colon	20,682	Cobre	15,928
Marianao	28,453	Manguito	15,025	Gibara	26,589
Artemisa	18,304	Martí	18,799	Holguín	65,232
Cabañas	14,066	Pedro Betancourt	15,084	Jiguaní	16,380
Consolacion del Norte	12,600	Caibarien	12,726	Mayarí	25,547
Consolacion del Sur	32,490	Calabazar	11,762	Palma Soriano	26,152
Guanajay	10,637	Camajuaní	15,906	Puerto Padre	32,398
Guane	27,214	Cruces	12,001	San Luis	18,309
				Victoria de las Tunas	20,096

The population of Cuba is 2,465,428 of which 52.5 per cent are males, 47.5 per cent females; 70.3 per cent whites, and 29.7 per cent colored. The people of Cuba possess many excellent qualities. They are naturally of a friendly disposition, surpassingly hospitable, easy to please and to get along with. They are polite, a trait possessed by the colored as well as the white, are eager and quick to absorb knowledge, fond of all kinds of amusements and sports, and are generally a fun loving people, which bespeaks their genial disposition. In the daily pursuits of life it is unusual to hear of any friction between the colored and the whites. A wide difference exists between the race sentiment in Cuba and in the United States, which few people take into consideration. In the States the greatest war of modern history was waged over the colored element of the country, race antagonism was responsible for deep hatreds and sorrows, for countless years, great poverty and intense suffering. In Cuba there was no such conflict, but, instead, the colored and the white fought together for the liberty of their country, and having been through the hardships of persecution and campaigning together they regard each other in a friendly light, and live in harmony. As far as social equality is concerned the same prejudices exist in Cuba as are customarily found in any other country.



PALACE OF JUSTICE—MATANZAS

GOVERNMENT

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

THE government of Cuba is modeled, as nearly as possible, after that of the United States. There are a president and vice-president, who serve terms of four years, the next elections to be held in the fall of 1916. The president appoints a cabinet of eight members, as follows: Secretary of state, secretary of the treasury, secretary of justice, secretary of the interior, secretary of public works, secretary of public instruction, secretary of agriculture, commerce and labor, and secretary of sanitation. At the general election preceding the expiration of the presidential term of office each province elects a number of presidential and vice-presidential electors equal to the combined number of senators and representatives to which said province is entitled, and a third as many alternates. This body then proceeds to the election of the president and vice-president.

The senate consists of twenty-four members, four from each of the provinces, elected for terms of eight years, one-half of the number being elected every four years. The vice-president is the presiding officer, but to provide for contingencies the senate also elects one of its members as president, and he is considered to be the leader of the body, especially in the absence of the vice-president. The members of the senate are elected by the members of the provincial council and the senatorial electors named at the elections next prior to the expiration of the senatorial terms. These electors in each province are sixteen in number, one-half of whom must be elected from the list of largest taxpayers, the other half also being men of prominence and position. These, with the eight councilmen, make a body of twenty-four, which names the senators.

The house of representatives has a membership of ninety-nine, the basis being one representative for each 25,000 inhabitants, or fraction of over one-half that number. The members of the house are elected by the direct vote of the people, for terms of four years, one-half of the body being elected each two years. Each of the six provinces has a governor, who resides in the capital of the province, and is elected for a term of four years. The governors are assisted by a council of eight members who serve four years, four being elected each two years. There are one hundred and three municipal districts in the Republic.


MAJOR GENERAL MARIO G. MENOCAL
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA

MAJOR GEN. MARIO G. MENOCAL

President of the Republic of Cuba, born in the City of Jaguey Grande, Province of Matanzas, on December 17th, 1866

THE name Menocal is one of the most noted in Cuba, and in America as well, for it has given to the world men of exceptional talents in all lines of human activity. Aniceto Menocal, a famous engineer of the United States Navy, who left an imperishable record in the history of the Panama Canal; Mario G. Menocal, third President of the Republic of Cuba; Raimundo Menocal, noted surgeon and professor at the University of Havana, and Armando Menocal, famous painter and winner in many expositions and competitions, prove beyond a doubt the incontestable truth of the above assertion.

MARIO G. MENOCAL

He took a preparatory course in the Chautauqua Institute, New York, and also in the Maryland Agricultural College, and then entered Cornell University from where he graduated in 1888, obtaining the degree of Civil Engineer with highest honors.

RETURNED TO HIS COUNTRY

It was after receiving his degree at Cornell, in 1888 and working at the Canal at Nicaragua during the years 1889-1891, that in 1892 he determined to return to Cuba, where he assumed the management of some salt works and plantations in Cayo Romano, which position he gave up to direct the work of constructing the railroad from Camagüey to Santa Cruz del Sur.

On June 5th, 1895, he joined the forces of Generalísimo Máximo Gómez and was put with the forces of the then Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Rodríguez, without regular rank and began as a private. A few days later he was made Captain, owing to his training as an engineer, and when the first insular Government was formed September 19th, 1895 under the presidency of Salvador Cisneros, was made Lieutenant-Colonel, with the title of provisional Under-Secretary of War.

On August 20th, 1896, he took possession of Fort Loma de Hierro and won his promotion as Colonel.

From the 17th to the 28th of October he fought desperately in the assault and capture of Guáimaro, occupied in person Fort Gonfare and won his title as Brigadier.

It was at the siege, assault and taking of Victoria de las Tunas that Gen. Menocal covered himself with laurels, writing with his own blood the most brilliant page of history, so rich in splendid achievements; he was then promoted

to General of Division. Before the end of the War he was promoted to Major-General.

At the close of the war of Independence, 1898, he was, under the American administration, appointed by Gen. Ludlow to occupy the important position of Chief of the Havana Police. Before resigning his position as head of the Municipal Police he was put in charge as Superintendent of Lighthouse Service for the Department of Public Works, which office he left to assume direction of a large commercial enterprise.

The now powerful Cuban-American Sugar Company offered him the opportunity, with unlimited power, to lay out for them an immense sugar plantation in the municipal district of Puerto Padre, Province of Oriente.



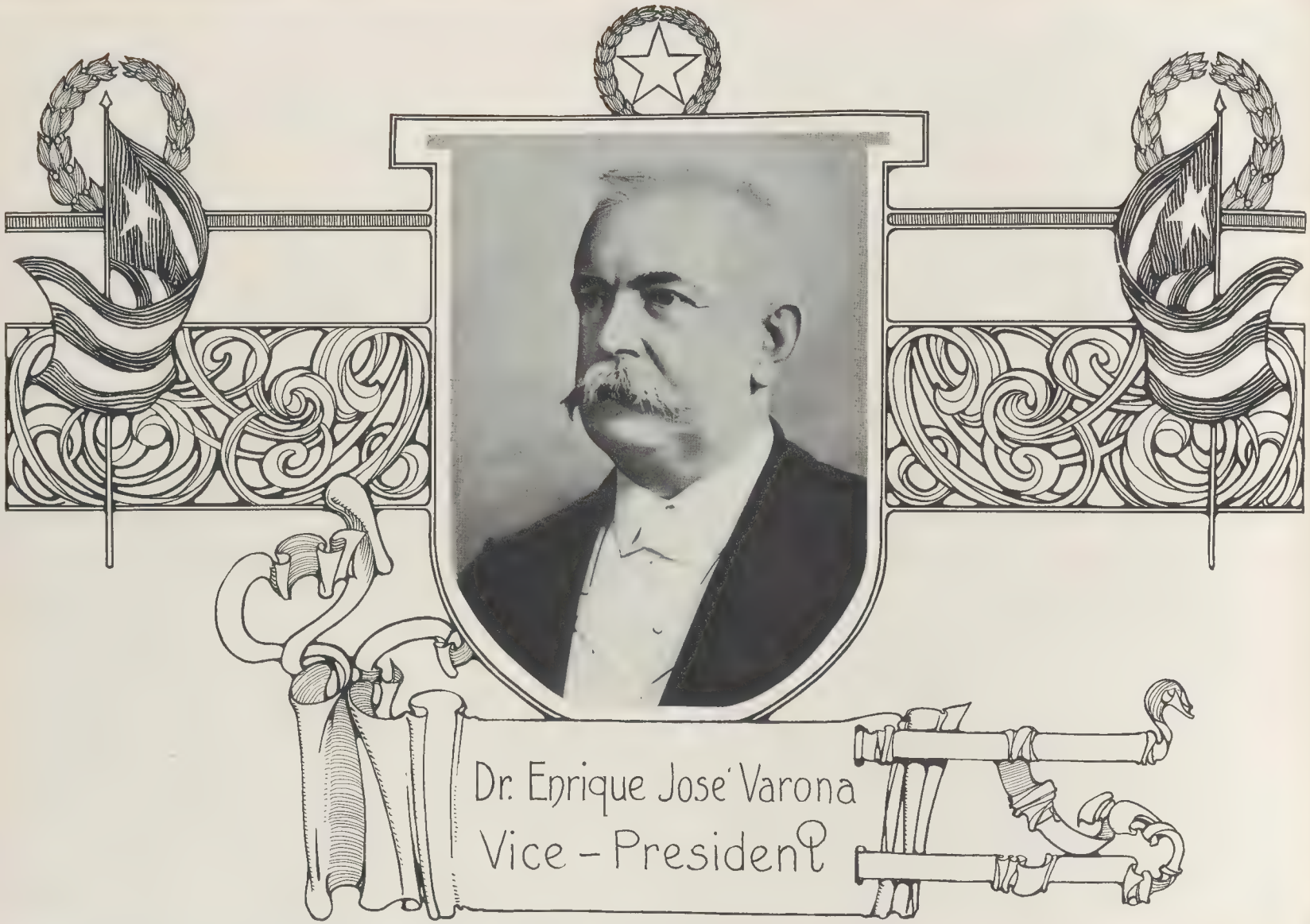
Birthplace of Major General Mario G. Menocal, Jaguey Grande, Province of Matanzas

On December 2nd, 1899, he was united in bonds of matrimony with Miss Mariana Seva, a young woman of noted beauty, lovable character and distinct refinement. The ceremony took place at the Church of "La Salud" in the city of Havana, and in January 1900 the happy couple departed to Chaparra to spend their honeymoon.

NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT

In 1908 the growing Conservative Party nominated him for the Presidency of the Republic. In this election he was defeated.

On April 7th, 1912, the National Assembly of the Conservative Party announced for the second time Menocal as their candidate for the Presidency. Elections were held on the first day of November 1912, and Major Gen. Mario G. Menocal was elected by an overwhelming majority as third President of the Republic of Cuba.



Dr. Enrique Jose' Varona
Vice - President


Dr. PABLO DESVERNINE
Secretary of State
Dr. LEOPOLDO CANCIO
Secretary of the Treasury



Hon. Cristobal de la Guardia
Secretary of Justice



Colonel Dr. Aurelio Hevia
Secretary of Interior



Col. Jose' R. Villalon

Secretary of Public Works.



Gral. Emilio Nuñez

Secretary of Agriculture Commerce and Labor.



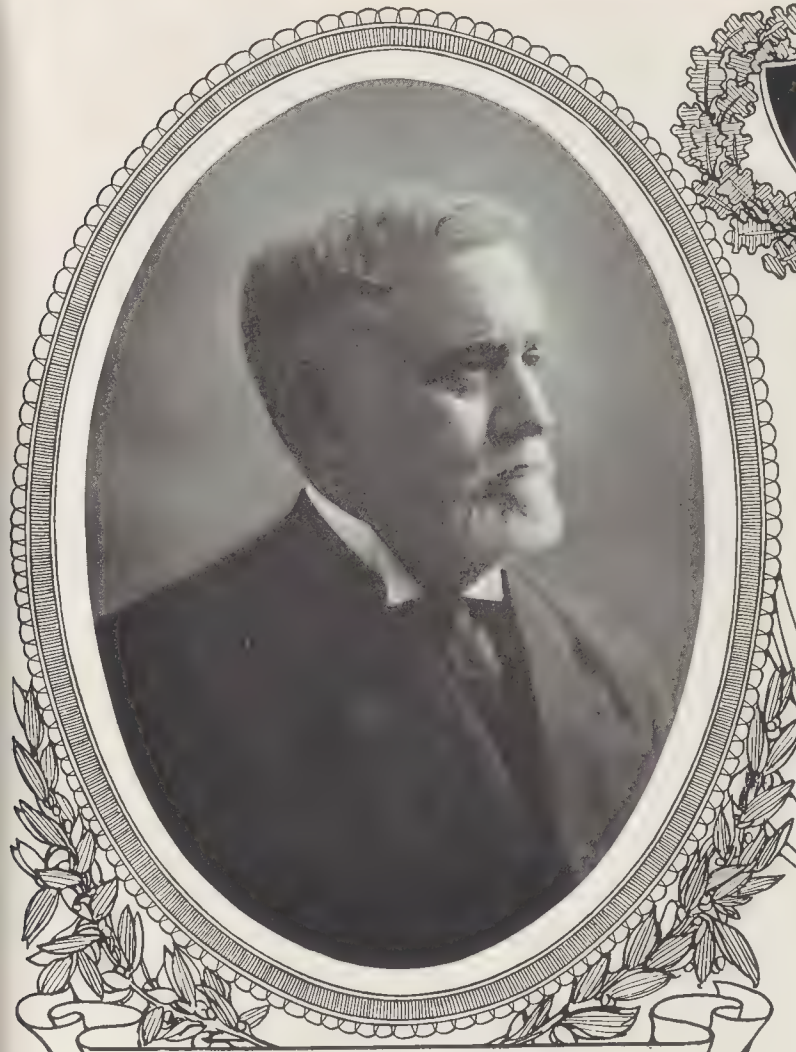
Dr. Ezequiel Garcia Enseñat

Secretary of Public Instruction

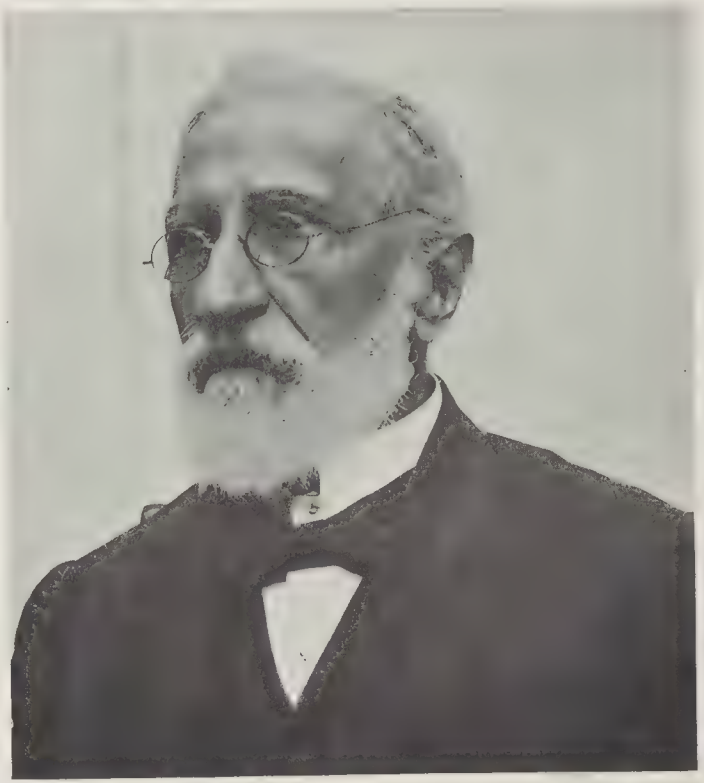


Colonel Dr. Enrique Nuñez

Secretary of Sanitation



Dr. RAFAEL MONTORO
Secretary to the Presidency



Dr. JOSÉ A. PICHARDO
President of the Supreme Court



Miguel Llaneras
P. del Rio Liberal



Manuel Lazo
P. del Rio Liberal



Fermín A. de Goicoechea
P. del Rio Consv.



Manuel A. Suárez
P. del Rio Consv.



Antonio Gonzalo Pérez
Habana Liberal



Antonio S. de Bustamante
Habana Liberal



Agustín García Osuna
Habana Liberal



Juan J. Maza y Artola
Habana Consv.



Julian Godínez
Matanzas Liberal



Francisco Diaz Vega
Matanzas Liberal



Francisco Cuéllar
Matanzas Liberal



Alfredo Carnot
Matanzas Liberal

THE SENATE



Leopoldo Figueroa
Sta. Clara Liberal



Antonio Berenguer
Sta. Clara Liberal



Manuel de Ajuria
Sta. Clara Consv.



Nicolás Alberdi
Sta. Clara Consv.



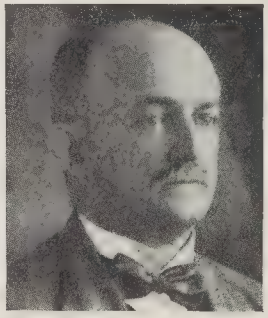
Ricardo Dolz
Camagüey Consv.



E. Sánchez Agramonte
Camagüey Con. Pres.



Vidal Morales
Camagüey Liberal



Alcides Betancourt
Camagüey Consv.



Erasmo Regüeiferos
Oriente Liberal



Manuel M. Coronado
Oriente Consv.



M. Fernández Guevara
Oriente Consv.



Gonzalo Pérez Andrés
Oriente Liberal

THE SENATE



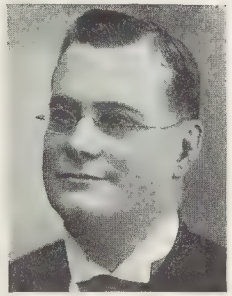
Cecilio Acosta-Martínez
Habana Liberal



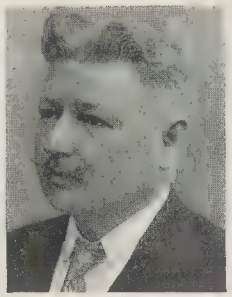
Aurelio Alvarez de la Vega
Camagüey Consv.



Víctor de Armas-Nodal
Matanzas Consv.



Eugenio Aspiazo-Pérez
Habana Liberal



José Baldor Valdés
P. del Rio Consv.



José Barceló-Reyes
Oriente Liberal



A. Barreras-Fernández
Habana Liberal



José E. Beltrán-Moreno
Oriente Liberal



A. Betancourt Manduley
Habana Consv.



A. Betancourt-Manduley
Oriente Liberal



Juan Bravo-Pérez
Sta. Clara Liberal



Rafael Cabrera-Sánchez
Sta. Clara Consv.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



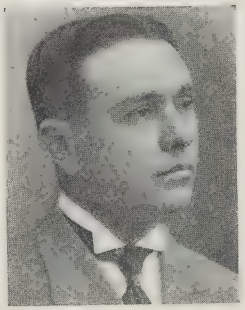
José A. Caíñas-Figarola
P. del Rio Liberal



Andrés Calleja-Capote
Sta. Clara Liberal



G. Campos Marquetti
Habana Liberal



Ricardo Campos-Martínez
Sta. Clara Liberal



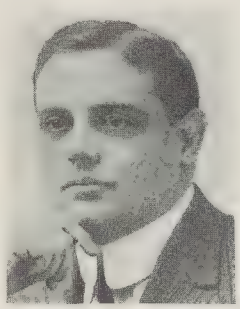
Pedro Camps-Camps
Sta. Clara Consv.



José R. Cano-Guzmán
Habana Liberal



R. de Cárdenas-Echarte
Habana Consv.



E. Cartañá-Borrell
P. del Rio Liberal



Justo Carrillo-Morales
Sta. Clara Consv



Antonio Casañas-Gómez
Sta. Clara Consv.

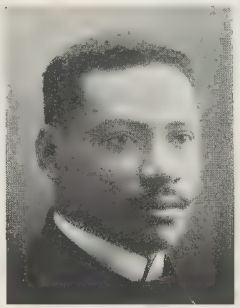


Julio del Castillo-Pereda
Camagüey Liberal



Agustín Cebreco-Sánchez
Oriente Consv.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



M. Angel Céspedes-Casado
Habana Liberal



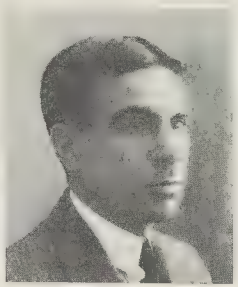
José Ma. Collantes
P. del Rio Consv.



J. M. Cortina-García
Habana Liberal



Miguel Coyula-Llaguno
Habana Consv.



Celso Cuéllar del Río
Matanzas Liberal



Horacio Díaz Pardo
Matanzas Liberal



Rogelio Díaz Pardo
Camagüey Liberal



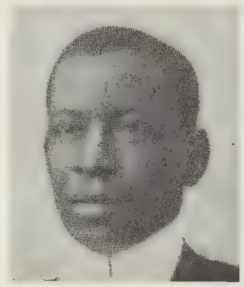
Manuel Díaz Ramírez
Oriente Liberal



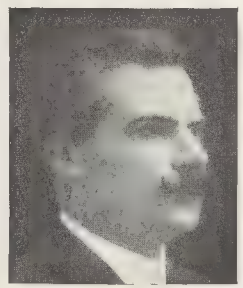
Eduardo Duboy-Castillo
Oriente Liberal



Calixto Enamorado
Oriente Consv.



Saturnino Escoto-Carrión
Habana Liberal



M. Espinosa-Hernández
Sta. Clara Consv.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



J. d' Estrampes-Martín
Habana Consv.



Arturo de Feria-Salazar
Oriente Liberal



F. M. Fernández-Herdz.
Matanzas Liberal



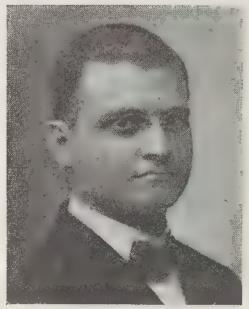
Wilfredo Fernández Vega
P. del Rio Consv.



Orestes Ferrara-Marino
Sta. Clara Lib. Pres.



Gonzalo Freire de Andrade
Habana Consv.



Omelio Freyre-Cisneros
Camagüey Consv.



Fidel Fundora-Vera
Matanzas Liberal



Francisco Galatas Errasti
P. del Rio Consv



Andrés Carcía Santiago
Sta. Clara Liberal

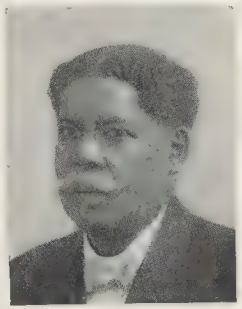


Manuel Giraudy-Vivar
Oriente Consv.



Miguel M. Gómez-Arias
Habana Liberal

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



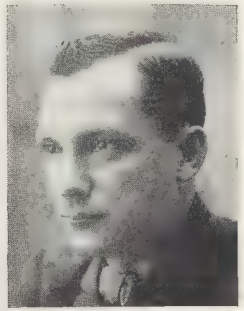
Juan G. Gómez-Ferrer
Habana Liberal



Carlos González Clavel
Oriente Liberal



José A. González Lanuza
Habana Consv.



Felipe González Sarraín
Habana Liberal



Salvador González Téllez
Sta. Clara Consv.



Manuel González Iglesias
Sta. Clara Consv.



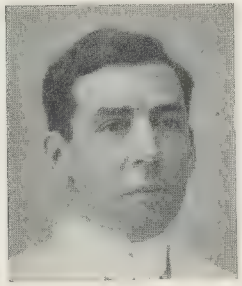
Carlos Guas-Pagueras
Habana Liberal



Ramón Guerra-Puente
P. del Rio Liberal



Juan Gronlier-Sardiñas
Matanzas Liberal



P. A. Hernández-Valdés
Camagüey Consv.



José María Lasa-del Río
Oriente Consv.



Domingo Lecuona-Madan
Matanzas Liberal

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



Manuel León Valdés
Oriente Liberal



Manuel Lores-Llorens
Oriente Conj.



Mario Luque del Aguila
Matanzas Consv.



Roberto Méndez Peñate
Sta. Clara Liberal



Carlos Mendieta-Montefur
Sta. Clara Liberal



Gustavo Menocal-Deop
Oriente Consv.



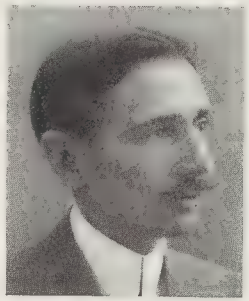
Pablo Menocal-Deop
Oriente Consv.



Luis Milanés-Tamayo
Oriente Consv.



José Mulkay-Martínez
Sta. Clara Consv.



Lorenzo Nieto-Lannes
P. del Rio Consv.

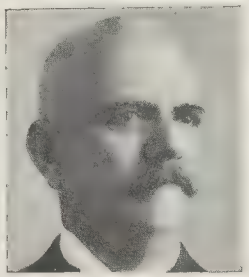


T. Palencia-Santos
Oriente Liberal



Antonio Pardo Suárez
Habana Consv.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



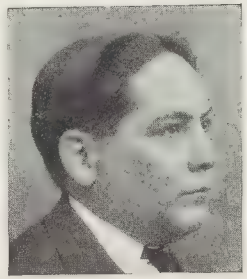
Felipe Pazos-Sanz
Sta. Clara Liberal



Gustavo Pino-Quintana
Habana Consv.



A. del Pino-Sandrino
P. del Rio Liberal



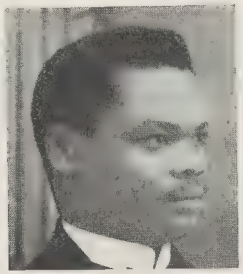
Sebastián Planas-Mojena
Oriente Liberal



Félix del Prado-Jiménez
Oriente Consv.



H. Ponvert-D'Lisle
Sta. Clara Liberal



Primitivo Ramírez Ros
Matanzas Consv



Enrique Recio-Aguero
Camagüey Liberal



I. Remírez de Estenóz
Habana Liberal



Manuel Rivero-Gándara
Sta. Clara Consv.



Carlos Robau-López
Sta. Clara Consv.



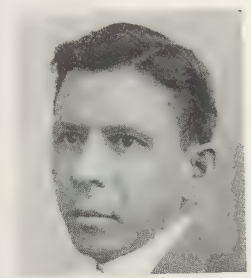
B. Rodríguez-Baldoquín
Oriente Consv.



E. Roig-Forte de Saavedra
Habana Liberal



Paulino Ruiz-Piña
P. del Rio Liberal



Bartolomé Sagaró-Benítez
Oriente Liberal

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



Enrique Samuel Duany
Oriente Liberal



F Sánchez de Fuentes
Habana Conj



Alberto Sánchez Junco
Oriente Consv.



S. Sánchez é Iznaga
Sta. Clara Consv.



Roque Sánchez Quirós
Habana Liberal



Ricardo Sirvén-Pérez
Oriente Liberal



Miguel Suarez-Gutiérrez
Sta. Clara Liberal



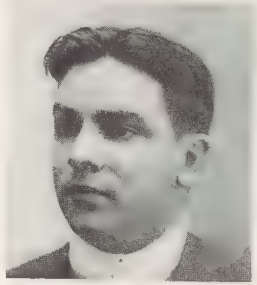
J. Ramiro Tous-Salas
Matanzas Liberal



Luis Valdés Carrero
Habana Conj.



Manuel Varona Suárez
Sta. Clara Liberal



Clemente Vázquez Bello
Sta. Clara Liberal



M. Villalón-Verdaguer
Sta. Clara Consv.



Francisco Camps
Chief clerk of Senate



Vicente Pardo Suarez
Chief clerk of H. of Rep.



Emilio Avendaño
Mayor of H. of Rep.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



GUILLERMO PATERSON
Assistant Secretary of State

Functions of Departments



ADOLFO CHAPLE
Chief, Bureau of Statistics

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE Department of State exercises jurisdiction over the Diplomatic and Consular Corps, the naturalization of foreigners, the Bureau of Statistics, the seal of the Republic and the archives and custody of all Laws and Resolutions of Congress. The Bureau of Information furnishes through the Diplomatic and Consular Corps, a report of all matters relative to new Laws, situation of the Treasury, exportation of sugar, tobacco, quotations of commercial paper, and all progress made monthly in the Republic to be published in the foreign press.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



Dr. A. De la PORTILLA
Asst. Secretary of Justice

The Department of Justice exercises jurisdiction in all matters relating to the administration of justice through the National Supreme Court and the inferior courts. It is the consulting adviser to the President of the Republic.



Dr. A. FERNANDEZ CRIADO
Director of Justice



Dr. PEDRO G. MEDINA
Director of Records



Dr. JUAN MONTALVO
Asst. Secretary of Interior

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR



Dr. JUAN R. O'FARRILL
Director of Census

THE acts and decrees of the Government of the provinces and of the provincial councils, municipal councils, and Mayors are supervised by the Department of Government. The Army, naval and city police forces and secret service, the archives of the nation, post and telegraph offices, prisons, the census office and the election board are all under its charge. This department also issues the official gazette and other publications, and exercises general supervision over the press and furnishes for publication such governmental matter as is deemed necessary to publish. All theaters and public performances are subject to the censor of this department.

DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY



G. GARCÍA ECHARTE
Asst. Secretary of Treasury

The Department of Treasury collects and disburses the public funds and is charged with the service of the public debt. It prepares the annual budget and controls the customs houses. The National Lottery is also under its supervision.



FERNANDO FIGUEREDO
Treasurer of the Republic



Col. MIGUEL IRIBARREN
Interventor of the Republic



GRAL. F. MENDIZABAL
Director, National Lottery

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

THE Department of Public Works constructs and maintains all public buildings, as well as roads and bridges. The light-house service, river navigation, sewer and water systems of cities and sanitation construction, and defense of ports and harbors is entrusted to this department.



PEDRO P. CARTAÑA
Director Gen'l Public Works



COL. RAFAEL PEÑA
Asst. Director Nat'l Lottery

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND LABOR

The Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor is separated for more efficient work into several sections. One section supervises the sugar and tobacco plantations, maintains an agronomic station and experimental farm and publishes an official bulletin. It has in charge the various agricultural colonies, the official cattle register and the meteorological office. Another division is entrusted with all matters pertaining to the exploitation of mines and forests and also of the numerous medicinal springs in the republic. A third division is charged with the inspection and control of banks, mercantile establishments and corporations of all kinds. The copyright, patent and trade-mark offices, the bureau of weights and measures, the bureau of labor and colonization and in fact all matters relating to the promotion and regulation of commerce and industries are under its control. Still another division regulates the chase issues hunting licenses, protects singing and other useful birds and gives advice regarding protection from insects and other pests.



Dr. LORENZO ARIAS
Asst. Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor



LEON PRIMELLES
Director of Agriculture



Dr. B. J. CRESPO
Chief of Veterinary Services of Agriculture



JOSÉ L. VIDAURRETA
Assistant Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND FINE ARTS

THE Department of Public Instruction and Fine Arts is divided into two sections. One has charge of primary education and has under its control all the elementary schools, while the second has control over the normal and high schools, the University of Cuba, the School of Arts and Crafts, the School of Painting and Sculpture, the National Conservatory of Music and Declamation, the National and other public libraries and the National Astronomical Observatory.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND CHARITIES

The Department of Health and Charities exercises supervision over quarantine matters and public health throughout the country, having a competent corps of physicians attached. It maintains dispensaries and a sanatorium for the tuberculosis, regulates pharmacies and drug stores, and inspects schools and pupils in the city of Havana. The national laboratory and the civil register for the inspection of births, deaths, marriages, etc., are likewise under its care. The section of charities is entrusted with the control and regulation of all hospitals, asylums, etc.



Dr. MARÍO G. LEBREDO
Chief of Laboratory of Investigation



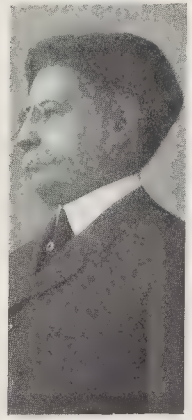
Dr. Francisco Zayas Alfonso
Belgium



Señor Enrique Pérez Cisneros
Chile



Gen. Carlos García Vélez
England



Dr. Rafael Martínez Ortiz
France



Señor Gonzalo de Quesada
Germany
(Died in Berlin, January, 1915)



Dr. J. de Dios García Kohly
Holland



Dr. Antonio Martín Rivero
Italy



Dr. A. Agüero Betancourt
Norway



Señor C. Armenteros Cárdenas
Peru



Dr. Mario García Kohly
Spain



Dr. Carlos M. de Céspedes
U. S. of America



Señor Benjamín Giberga Galí
Brazil

MINISTERS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

CUBAN LEGATION IN WASHINGTON

Dr. Carlos M. de Céspedes, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Manuel de la Vega, First Secretary of the Legation.
José A. Acosta, Vice Consul.

UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC CORPS IN CUBA

LEGATION AT HAVANA

Hon. William E. González, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Gustave Scholle, First Secretary of Legation.
Glenn Stewart, Second Secretary of Legation.
Major Edmund Wittenmyer, Military Attache.

CUBAN CONSULAR CORPS IN THE UNITED STATES

Ernesto H. Lienau.....Aguadilla, P. R.
Fernando Alemán Vallee.....Arecibo, P. R.
C. H. Whitington.....Atlanta, Ga.
Eduardo L. Desvernine.....Baltimore, Md.
Rafael Cerviño.....Boston, Mass.
Rosendo Torrás.....Brunswick, Ga.
Francisco Peña y Hernández.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
George Bancroft Murray.....Chattanooga, Tenn.
Calixto García Becerra.....Chicago, Ill.
C. W. Harrah.....Detroit, Mich.
J. N. O. Partridge.....Fernandina, Fla.
Ernesto Casaus y Almoina.....Galveston, Texas.
Jos. W. Corry.....Gulfport, Miss.
Crescencio Sacerio y Arencibia.....Jacksonville, Fla.
Henry Clay McDougal.....Kansas City, Mo.
Antonio Díaz Carrasco.....Key West, Fla.
Richard P. Cane.....Louisville, Ky.
James Pennie.....Los Angeles, Cal.

CUBAN CONSULAR CORPS IN THE UNITED STATES

Ramón L. Bonachea y Sarduy.....Mobile, Ala.
Gustavo Marín Herrera.....Mayaguez, P. R.
Leopoldo Dolz, Consul-General.....New York, N. Y.
Felipe Taboada, Consul.....New York, N. Y.
Romárico Seva, Vice Consul.....New York, N. Y.
José R. Cabrera.....New Orleans, La.
Tomás Estrada Palma.....Newport News, Va.
Gaspar de la Vega.....Norfolk, Va.
Manuel León Ross.....Pascagoula, Miss.
Vincent J. Vidal.....Pensacola, Fla.
J. J. Luis y Alcázar.....Philadelphia, Pa.
Francisco Porto.....Ponce, P. R.
Buenaventura E. Puyans.....San Francisco, Cal.
Augusto Aguilera.....St. Louis, Mo.
José Caminero.....San Juan, P. R.
Arthur J. Howard.....Savannah, Ga.
Rafael Martínez Ibor.....Tampa, Fla.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR CORPS IN CUBA

George Bayliss, Consular Agent.....Antilla.
Augusto Soler, Consular Agent.....Baracoa.
P. B. Anderson, Consular Agent.....Caibarién.
George A. Brenneis, Consular Agent.....Cárdenas.
Richard M. Bartleman, Consul.....Cienfuegos.
Buenaventura Carbó, Vice and Dep. Con..Cienfuegos.
Clinton B. Goodrich, Consular Agent...Guantánamo.
James Linn Rodgers, Consul-General.....Havana.
Joseph A. Springer, Vice and Dep. Con.-Gen..Havana.
Raoul F. Washington, Dep. Consul-General...Havana.
Francis B. Bertot, Consular Agent.....Manzanillo.
Alfred Heydrich, Consular Agent.....Matanzas.
V. P. Sutherland, Consular Agt..Nueva Gerona, (I. of P.)
Dean R. Wood, Consular Agent.....Nuevitas.
John F. Jova, Consular Agent.....Sagua la Grande.
Ross E. Holaday, Consul.....Santiago de Cuba.
Harry C. Morgan, Vice & Dep. Con...Santiago de Cuba.
James H. Dod, Consular Agent.....Santa Clara.

Provincial Governors



Hon. Indalecio Sobrado
Pinar del Rio



Hon. Pedro Bustillo
Havana



Hon. Rafael Iturralde
Matanzas



Hon. Francisco Carrillo
Santa Clara



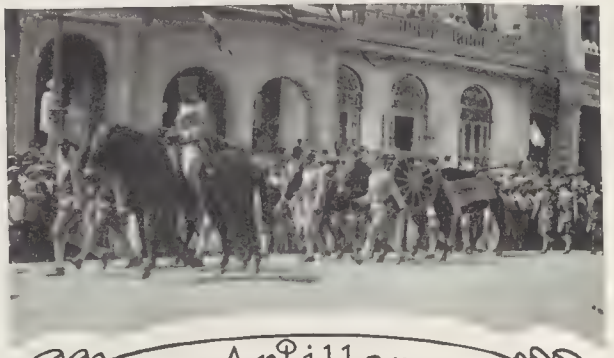
Hon. Bernabe Sanchez
Camaguey



Hon. Manuel Rodriguez Fuentes
Oriente



Infantry



Artillery



GENERAL
PABLO MENDIETA
CHIEF OF THE
REGULAR ARMY



Cavalry



Artillery (mounted)



Officers–Students of the Academy
Cavalry of the Rural Guards



Col. Emilio Avalos
Chief of the Rural Guards



Lieut.-Col. MATIAS BETANCOURT
Quarter-Master General

THE REGULAR ARMY

of Cuba, known as the "Ejercito Permanente," consists of 5,086 men, of which 4,855 are enlisted men and 231 officers, and are divided as follows: General Headquarters, Infantry Brigade, Coast Artillery, Field Artillery, Machine Gun Corps, Sanitation and Music Band.



Commandant GUSTAVO RODRIGUEZ
Chief of La Cabaña

THE RURAL GUARDS

are mounted police who patrol the rural districts. The force numbers 5,267 men including officers. It is divided into three regiments, one for each two provinces, and the regiments are divided into "tercios" or third parts, each "tercio" being divided into four squadrons. These men constantly patrol their respective districts, and efficiently perform an excellent service.

The total forces are: Rural Guards, 5,267; Regular Army, 5,086. Total, 10,353.



Lieut.-Col. FEDERICO RASCO
Rural Guard



Capt. ARMANDO NUÑEZ
Police Dept., Havana

HAVANA'S POLICE FORCE

was organized in 1898 by John McCullough, ex-chief of police of New York City, and by order of Major General William Ludlow, U.S.A., Military Governor of Havana. Mr. McCullough was very careful and chose only men who had served in the War of Independence, and who enjoyed a reputation for coolheadedness and bravery. A special traffic squad looks after travel in Havana's crowded streets.

The force is commanded by General Amando Sánchez Agramonte, Chief of the National Police, with a staff of Captains, Lieutenants, Sergeants, etc. The total force consists of about two thousand men.



Capt. ROGELIO L. de MORA
Sec'y, Police Headquarters, Havana

Police Department, Havana



Gen. Armando Sanchez Agramonte
Chief of Police, Havana



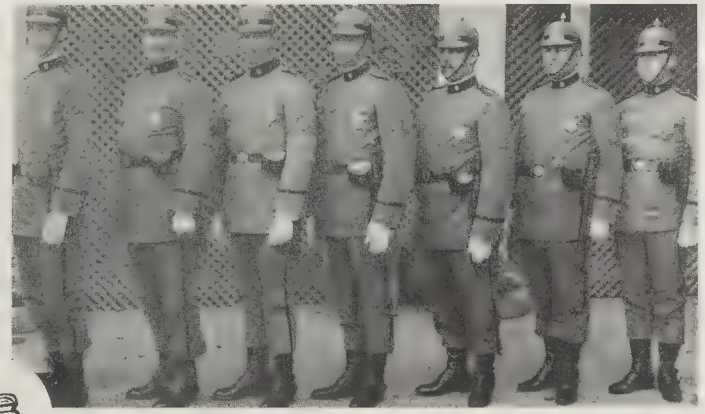
Police Headquarters



Police Precinct, Havana



Police Precinct, Cerro



Traffic Squad, Police Dept., Havana



José Llanuza
Chief of Secret Police



Rafael Muñoz Ayala
Chief of Judicial Police



Mounted Traffic Squad, Police Dept., Havana



Julio Morales Coello
Commander in Chief of the National Marine



Cruiser "Cuba"



F. Garcia Galzadilla
Aide to Commander in Chief

National Marine



Training Ship "Patria"



Revenue Cutter "Hatuey"

NATIONAL MARINE

THE national sentiment in Cuba in regard to a navy is sensibly expressed in the maintenance of a score of small vessels, which constitute what is known as the Marina Nacional, the chief function of which is to patrol the coasts of the island in the interest of the revenue department, and keep a watchful eye on the fishing and sponge fleets in certain restricted seasons. There are one or two larger vessels, like the "Cuba" and "Patria," which are of the cruiser class.

The revenue-cutter service was organized by order 154 of May 1902, during the American Military administration of the island. It comprised the following vessels, each of which carried a small gun: Agramonte (29 tons), Abeja (30 tons), Abejorro (30 tons), Martí (39 tons), and Cespedes (40 tons). The Cespedes had formerly been used as a launch in the Spanish navy with the name of Baracoa. These armed craft were stationed off the various keys on both coasts, with a view to prevent smuggling, particularly along the coast of Oriente province, where it was suspected a considerable quantity of illicit coffee found an entry into Cuba. In 1906, the Government augmented the service by the purchase of two private yachts, the Aileen, renamed "Enrique Villuendas" (170 tons) and "Candita" renamed "Veinte de Mayo" (150 tons). On August 20th, 1910, Sr. Morales Coello, aide-de-camp to President Gómez was appointed chief of the Marina Nacional, which position he still occupies.

The fleet was then increased by two cruisers the "Cuba" and "Patria." The "Cuba" has a displacement of 2,055 tons. She carries 175 officers and crew, including a lieutenant-colonel, captain, three lieutenants, four sub-lieutenants and a medical officer.

The armament of the larger vessels of the Cuban navy is modelled on that of the United States. The "Cuba" is equipped with two four-inch quick-firing guns (50 calibre) four quick-fire (six pounds, same model), four quick-fire (three pounds) four semi-automatic guns and two Colt machine guns (7mm).

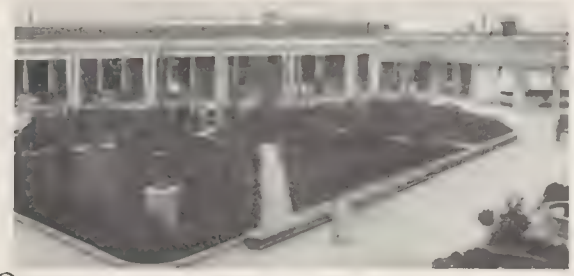
The "Cuba" undertakes special commissions on behalf of the Government; during the Mexican revolution in 1913 she proceeded to Vera Cruz for the purpose of protecting Cuban citizens; and later in May, the cruiser conveyed the Cuban military contingent to New York in connection with the unveiling of the monument erected in that city to the memory of the victims of the "Maine."

The "Patria" is a school ship for cadets desirous of entering either the navy or the pilot service. After receiving preliminary instruction at the Institute of Havana, the cadets have to put in two hundred "sea days" on the "Patria," where they are drilled in practical seamanship and navigation before entering on their qualifying examination.

Appended is a complete list of the vessels comprising the National Navy:

Vessels	Displacement Tons	Crew	Vessels	Displacement Tons	Crew
Cuba	2,055	175	Havana	80	12
Patria	1,200	134	Pinar del Rio	75	11
Hatuey	538	57	Villas	100	13
Baire	500	51	Calixto García	45	13
Yara	250	45	Cespedes	40	9
Diez de Octubre	208	29	Martí	39	11
24 de Febrero	208	29	Guaimaro	30	8
Enrique Villuendas	178	43	Agramonte	29	9
20 de Mayo	200	35	Maceo	29	8
Matanzas	100	13	Alfredo	6	6

Total Vessels—20, Tonnage—5,921, Total Crew of the Navy including the Staff—915.



Gardens of the Presidio (Prison)



Entrance to Presidio



Tubercular Ward (Presidio)



Gen. Demetrio Castillo Duany
Commissioner of Prisons



Straw Plaiting—Presidio



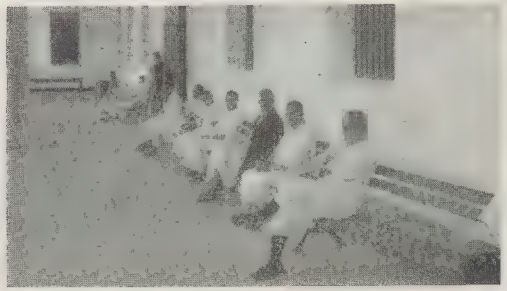
A Prison Workshop



Prison Laundry



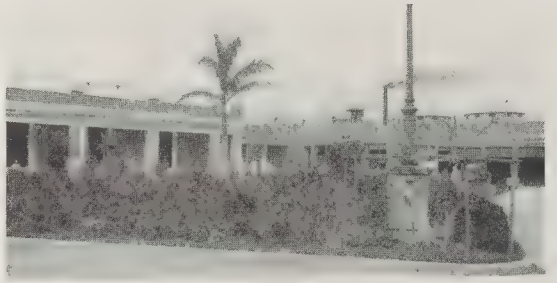
Tailor Shop



Convicts in Hospital



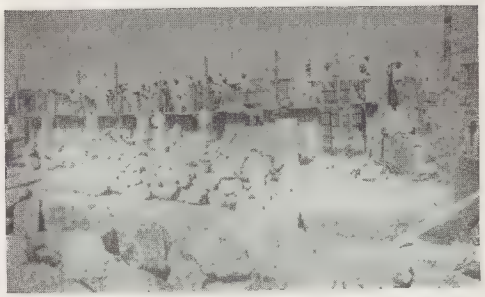
Prison Band



Court Yard



Col. Tomas Garzon Duany
Assistant Commissioner
of Prisons



Convicts at Work



Work Shop

DEPARTMENT OF PRISONS

THE Department of Prisons of Cuba, under the direction of its Commissioner, General Demetrio Castillo Duany, is one of the best organized departments of the Government.

The Presidio (Penitentiary), situated on the old Principe Castle (Fort of the Prince), is on the crest of a high hill overlooking the city of Havana on the west. The organization and functions of this establishment have been reformed to such an extent under the Government of the Republic, that it has become the attraction of all foreign prison experts, as well as visitors that have been through the department. The system of instruction, sanitation, workmanship, recreation and discipline used in the prisons, raises them to the level of the best establishments of its kind in the World.

SYSTEM OF IDENTIFICATION

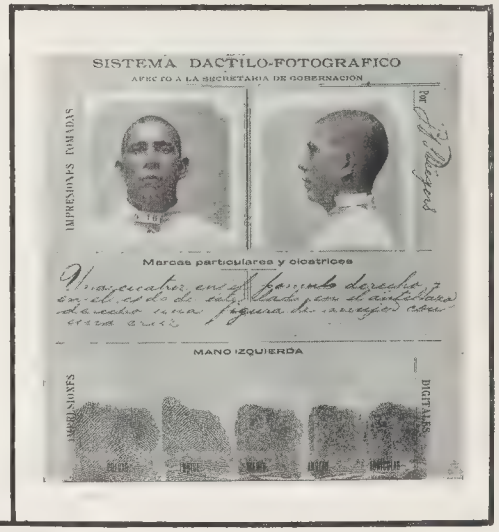
The system of identification "Dactiloscopic" applied to delinquents was established in the Republic in March 1907, in accordance with the order of Col. Greeble of the U. S. Army, then Supervisor of the Interior Department.

In August 1909 and by a Presidential decree, the Dactilophotographic system, patented in Cuba by its inventor, Mr. J. F. Steegers, was extended to all prisons. The National Identification Bureau was established in 1911.

When the U. S. Government in 1909, invited the Government of Cuba to attend the American Prison Association Congress, a commission was named by the Cuban Government and General Demetrio Castillo Duany, Dr. Ricardo Lancís and Dr. Mendoza Guerra, were present at the conference. It was generally agreed that the Dactiloscopic System of identification did not have the advantages of the Dactilophotographic system, inasmuch as in the latter, the impressions can be made against the wishes of the prisoner.

Since the closing of the American Prison Association Congress, the United States has adopted the system of identification in the same form that is in use at the present time in Cuba. This system is being used by the Department of Prisons and will be extended to the National Marine and the Army.

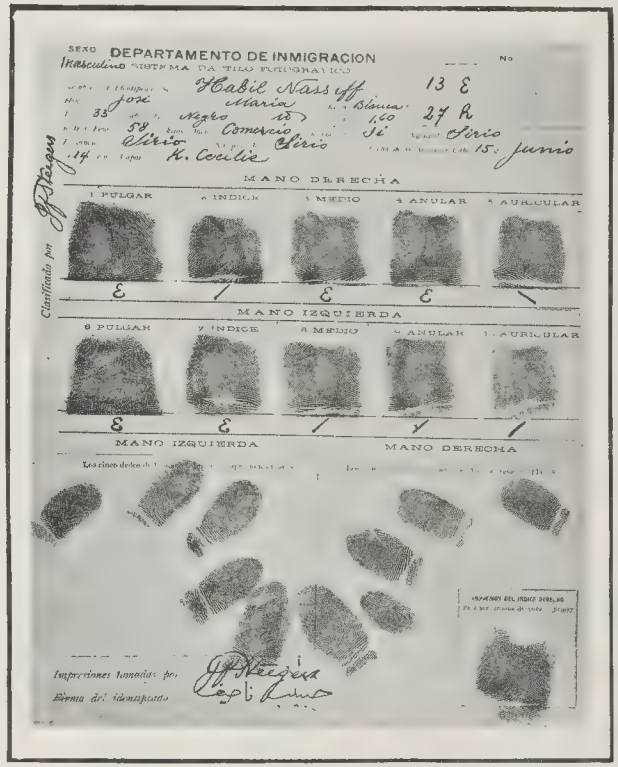

REPUBLICA DE CUBA
GABINETE DE IDENTIFICACION. SISTEMA DACTILO-FOTOGRAFICO
FICHA DE IDENTIFICACION
REDUCCION FOTOGRAFICA
Pedro Martel Melo
MANO DERECHA
IMPRESIONES
DIGITALES


SISTEMA DACTILO-FOTOGRAFICO
AFECTO A LA SECRETARIA DE GOBERNACION
IMPRESIONES TOMADAS
Marcas particulares y cicatrices
MANO IZQUIERDA
IMPRESIONES
DIGITALES



J. F. STEEGERS

Inventor of the DACTILO-PHOTOGRAPHIC SYSTEM OF IDENTIFICATION


SEXO
DEPARTAMENTO DE INMIGRACION
Habil Nassif
MANO DERECHA
1 PULGAR
2 INDICE
3 MEDIO
4 ANULAR
5 AURICULAR
MANO IZQUIERDA
MANO IZQUIERDA
MANO DERECHA

A blank, giving description and finger prints of delinquents.



BOY SCOUTS—HAVANA
A GROUP AT THE CAMP



BOY SCOUTS—MATANZAS
A GROUP AT THE CAMP



BOY SCOUTS—MATANZAS
EXPLORING



BOY SCOUTS—HAVANA

CONSTRUCTING A BRIDGE



BOY SCOUTS—HAVANA



BOY SCOUTS—HAVANA
A LESSON IN BANDAGING



DIRECTOR GENERAL AND
OTHER PROMINENT OFFICIALS



COL. CHARLES HERNANDEZ..
Postmaster General



ASSORTING DEPARTMENT



REGISTRY DEPARTMENT



HAVANA POST OFFICE



TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

CUBA BEFORE THE WORLD

A HISTORY of Cuban progress during the last ten years, while interesting and instructive in all its varied phases, would be incomplete if the story of the Cuban Postal Service were omitted. If peace has her victories to record in all ages and the world over, peace in Cuba since January 1, 1899, has been busily engaged upon a large scale dedicated in reforming the obsolete Spanish postal regime, as evidenced by the introduction and successful operation of the American Postal System throughout the Island.

Beginning with a few unsanitary and antiquated buildings destitute of modern postal equipment, the lapse of a brief half year since the first American Intervention brought forth a complete and symmetrical organization in full operation, which has been maintained and enlarged by the Cuban Postal authorities in proportion to the progress of the Island.

Due credit should not be withheld from the present Cuban Director General of Posts, Colonel Charles Hernandez, who has in previous occasions occupied the same position, for the courage required and displayed by him in meeting, during previous periods, extraordinary demands; and the tenacity with which he has held to the policy marked out for himself of giving the people of Cuba a postal service calculated to become one of their most efficient allies in the building up and regeneration of their commerce and industries, never hesitating to shoulder the responsibilities for the enormous initial expenditures required.

It may suffice to briefly state the most important features of said progress, to wit:

The conclusion between Cuba and the United States of a Convention for the exchange of mails between both countries in a manner which affords greater facilities for the increase of their commerce; the establishment of the domestic and foreign money order system; the conclusion of various treaties with France and Germany for the exchange of international parcel post, and last, but not least, the recent adhesion of the Cuban Government to the Rome Convention for the exchange of parcel posts between nearly all the European and American countries.

In the domestic service, mention should be made of the establishment of a great number of rural routes, which carry to the remotest regions of the Island all the benefits of a modern postal organization; the perfect operation of the domestic registry system, and special delivery and free delivery system in operation in all large cities and towns.

SANITATION

THE Republic of Cuba has a completed Legislation of Health and Public Charities, which regulates all matters pertaining to the different branches of this department, under the direction of the Secretary of Sanitation and Charities, who is a constitutional member of the Presidential cabinet and confidential adviser of the President.

The Department of Health and Charities is divided into two sections, viz.: Sanitation and Charities. The Sanitation Director who is a high officer of the Administration, has under his supervision all matters pertaining to the public health of the Republic, as well as the Quarantine and Immigration Departments, and the Hygiene Infantile. The Director of Charities has under his supervision all matters pertaining to the inspection of institutions and establishments of a benevolent character, the administration of Hospitals and Asylums, and the care of children.

That the Government of Cuba gives most careful attention to the Sanitation and Charities Departments of the Republic is demonstrated by the yearly expenditures consigned in the budget for both departments, which amount to $4,264,387.70 and corresponds according to the last census to $173 per capita for the services of Sanitation and Public Charities, of which $1,514,066 is devoted to the sub-division of Charities, including the twenty-eight public hospitals for general diseases, the two for lepers and one for the insane, where care is taken of more than 2,500 patients, and also for the remarkable death rate from all diseases in the entire Republic, fluctuating between 12.69 and 14.50 per 1,000.



Dr. LUIS ADAM GALARRETA
CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF SANITATION



Dr. JOSÉ A. LOPEZ DEL VALLE
CHIEF OF SANITATION OF HAVANA



Dr. ARISTIDES AGRAMONTE
MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN COMMISSION THAT CONFIRMED THE TRANSMISSION OF YELLOW FEVER



Dr. FRANCISCO DOMINGUEZ ROLDAN
WHO INTRODUCED IN CUBA RADIOLOGY, ELECTROLOGY AND RADIO



Dr. JUAN GUITERAS
DIRECTOR OF SANITATION
DEAN OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY OF HAVANA
PROFESOR OF INTERTROPICAL PATHOLOGY



Dr. CARLOS J. FINLAY
DISCOVERER OF THE TRANSMISSION OF YELLOW FEVER BY THE MOSQUITO.



Entrance - Immigration Dept of Havana



Camp - Immigration Dept of Havana



Dr. Frank E. Menocal
Commissioner of Immigration of Havana



Gardens - Immigration Dept. of Havana



Hotel - Immigration Dept of Havana

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION

THE City of Havana has a perfectly equipped Station for Immigrants, with all the modern improvements, named after the place of its location, "Triscornia." This station was built for the exclusive convenience of the immigrants arriving at that port, and its maintenance is provided for by the government of Cuba, without profits, at the insignificant charge of 20 cents per day from each immigrant; the deficit of its expenditures above this source of income is covered by funds from the National budget.

Under the regulations now existing, and enforced by the laws regulating the entrance of immigrants, there is prescribed specifically that no person may land as an immigrant who comes as a contracted laborer; this importation of foreign laborers may be allowed only in special cases, and the terms of such contracts have to be submitted for its approval or rejection to the proper authorities; in event that the request be granted, it is compulsory upon the contractor of the immigrants to submit and comply with all the requirements exacted by law from any individual immigrant who desires to enter the territories of the Republic.

The cases where landing is refused, and deportation enforced upon the steamship company conveying the immigrant, to be effected by either the same ship which brings the immigrant, or any of the company, are prescribed by law; such restrictions are limited to persons incapacitated or irresponsible, unfit to work and to provide for their living expenses, liable to become a burden upon the State, showing signs of mental incapacity, as idiocy or lunacy, habitual beggars, affected by some incurable or contagious disease, liberated convicts or criminals, persons under sentence by the courts of the country from whence they came, excepting for political offenses. Cuba has accepted in principle the rights of all men to any political creed or party, but excludes all those whose creed or principles lay in the cancellation of legal authorities, such as anarchists, polygamists and others.

The immigrants are examined individually by the inspector on board the incoming ship, and if, in the judgment of the inspector, there may be some to whom landing is to be refused for any of the aforementioned restrictions,



Quarantine Station at Mariel



Quarantine Station at Triscornia



Entrance to Quarantine Station, at Triscornia



Gen. Dr. Hugo Roberts
In Charge of Quarantine Department



Emigrants on the Way to Quarantine



Motor Boat of the Quarantine Dept.

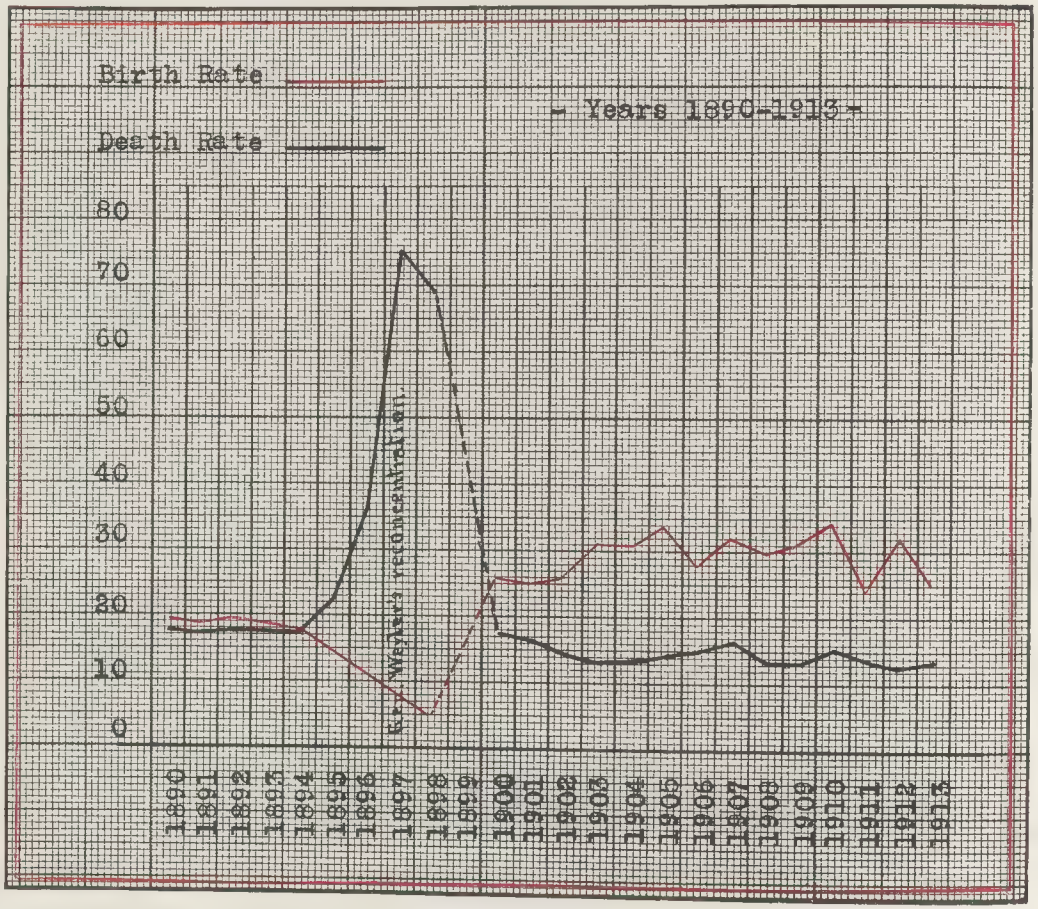
and become liable to deportation, he or she (as the case may be) is granted the right of appeal, bringing the claim before the Secretary of the Treasury, and to be landed and held at the Triscornia Station while the decision is pending.

During the period of five years, between 1910—1915, there arrived at Havana 358,189 passengers.

QUARANTINE SERVICE

Under the Cuban quarantine law the following diseases are subject to quarantine: cholera, smallpox, yellow fever, typhus, bubonic plague and leprosy. The period of observation for cholera is 5 days; yellow fever, 6 days; smallpox, 14 days; typhus, 20 days; bubonic plague, 7 days. Lepers, if foreigners, are not admitted; if Cubans, they are placed in hospital.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATE IN CUBA FOR THE YEARS 1890—1913





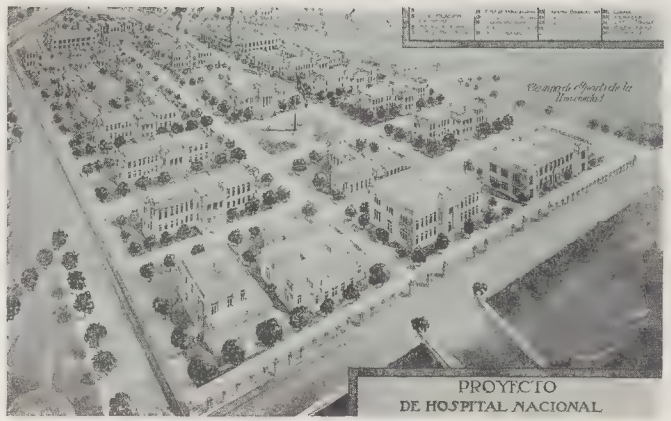
TRAINING SCHOOL, HOSPITAL "MERCEDES"
X MISS M. GUEVARA, Superintendent



HOSPITAL "MERCEDES"



ENTRANCE TO WOMAN'S HOSPITAL
San Francisco de Paula



GENERAL CALIXTO GARCIA HOSPITAL
(Being Constructed)

Hospitals of Havana

NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LAS MERCEDES

Situated on the suburb of Vedado on the western portion of Havana, was established in 1885, having a capacity for 300 patients. It has a nurse school and also a clinic school for medical students, the professors being physicians of the hospital. Besides the director there are eleven visiting doctors, seven house doctors and six medical students. The Clinic Laboratory, the Ward of Surgery and the Ward of Maternity are splendidly equipped with the very latest improvements. There is also a Department of Radiology, Electrology and Radio.

CALIXTO GARCÍA HOSPITAL

This is the new name which will be given to the institution formerly known as "Hospital Numero Uno." The old building is torn down, and elaborate plans are now being completed for the erection of the new one, which will be replete with all modern improvements and conveniences.

SAN FRANCISCO DE PAULA HOSPITAL

Founded in 1665 for the exclusive use of women and donated by the Rector of the Parochial Church of Havana. It is situated on the Alameda de Paula fronting the harbor. It was subsequently sold and with the money thus raised the new building that it now occupies on Vento road was erected; it has a capacity for 100 patients. In compliance with the will of its founder, the Director must be a priest born in the city of Havana and the patients attended by ten Sisters of Charity.

HOSPITAL DE GUANABACOA

This hospital is situated in the suburb town of the same name; like all the other hospitals on the island, it is modernized and has a staff of competent medical men and nurses. All Hospitals throughout the island are conducted on the same basis and some of them compare favorably with the best in the capital.



POLICE OF HAVANA HARBOR

PORT OF HAVANA

The service of the port of Havana at the head of which is Col. J. N. Jané, compares favorably with any of the larger cities of the world. It has a well equipped force of police, as well as launches for the services of the harbor

Sugar Industry in Cuba



A Sugar Mill (Ingenio)



Unloading Sugar Cane



Hauling Sugar Cane



A Cuban Hut (Bohio)



CENTRAL MERCEDES

THE Central Mercedes Sugar Company, owns and operates the Central Mercedes Sugar Mill, situated at Sabanilla de Guareiras, in the Province of Matanzas.

It is estimated that the production of this year will reach the mark of 300,000 bags of sugar of 325 lb. each.

Señor Miguel Arango, who is well-known as one of the best planters of the Republic, is the president of the Company.

The number of acres of land owned and rented by the Company for the cultivation of sugar cane is 50,000 acres. The sugar house shelters machinery reputed to be one of the finest in the Island, and the Central Mercedes Mill ranks among the best mills in Cuba.

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR CANE OF THE REPUBLIC

Crop of 1913 to 1914

Statement of Exportation and Existence of Sugar up to September 30th, 1914 compared with same date of 1912 and 1913

	1912		1913		1914	
	BAGS	TONS	BAGS	TONS	BAGS	TONS
Exportation	12.363,273	1.766,182	15.472,209	2.210,315	16.638,864	2.376,981
Existence	384,221	54,889	749,911	107,130	815,529	116,504
		1.821,071		2.317,445		2.493,485
Local Consumption		52,700		63,300		66,850
Received on ports up to September 30th		1.873.771		2.380,745		2.560,335

	Distribution of 1,766,182 tons of Sugar exported up to September 30, 1912		Distribution of 2,210,315 tons of Sugar exported up to September 30, 1913		Distribution of 2,376,981 tons of Sugar exported up to September 30, 1914	
	BAGS	TONS	BAGS	TONS	BAGS	TONS
Three ports North of Hatteras	9,819,327	1,402,761	11,297.372	1,613,910	12,213,119	1,744,732
New Orleans	1,532,505	218,930	1,949,514	278,502	2,109,896	301,414
Galveston	139,603	19,943	173,810	24,830	220,480	31,497
Canada	45,400	6,486	62,986	8,998		
Vancouver			195,677	27,954	38,200	5,457
Curacao			200	28		
Japan					135,215	19,316
Europe	826,438	118,062	1,792,650	256,093	1,921,954	274,565
	12,363,273	1,766,182	15,472,209	2,210,315	16,638,864	2,376,981

Bags of 320 lbs. Tons of 2,400 lbs.

SUGAR MILLS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA

SUGAR CENTRALS IN PINAR DEL RIO PROVINCE

Name	Location	Owner or Lessee	Address	Manager	1914 Crop in Bags	1915 Est. Himely
Asunción	Quiebra Hacha	Juan Pedro Baró	Aguiar 108, Hav	Eduardo Usabiaga	56,367	50,000
Bramales	Cabañas	J. A. Labarrere	N. B. 400, Havana	T. Rodriguez	30,200	30,000
El Pilar	Artemisa	F. A. Goicoechea	Prado 84, Havana	L. Goicoechea	73,457	75,000
Gerardo	Bahía Honda	Vicente Cagigal	Neptuno 31, Hav.	J. Torriente	4,578	6,000
Mercedita	Cabañas	Mercedita Sugar Co	129 Front St. N. Y.	E. A. Longa, Pres.		
			B. N. 420, Havana	Ralph Wood, Supt.	87,200	100,000
Orozco	Cabañas	Cía. Az. Cen. O	S. Nicolás 37, Hav	Cipriano Picaza	43,000	47,000
San Ramón	Mariel	Manuel Balsinde	Prado 37, Havana	Antonio Balsinde	57,200	52,000
				Totals	352,002	360,000

SUGAR CENTRALS IN HAVANA PROVINCE

Name	Location	Owner or Lessee	Address	Manager	1914 Crop in Bags	1915 Est. Himely
Amistad	Güines	A. Gómez Mena	Muralla 59, Hav	José Gómez Mena	200,000	190,000
Fajardo	Gabriel	Benito Arxer	B. N. 407, Havana	Benito Arxer	50,622	60,000
Fortuna	Alquizar	S. Calcavecchia	S. J. de D. 3, Hav	G. Hernández	16,977	35,000
MGómez Mena	San Nicolás	A. Gómez Mena	Muralla 59, Hav	José Gómez Mena	279,900	280,000
Güira	Güira Melena	Cía. Az. G. de M.	Habana 66, Hav	D. Pasalodo, Pres.	!new;	35,000
Habana	Hoyo Colorado	Havana Sugar Co.	Aguiar 100, Hav	R. Montalvo, Pres.	55,241	45,000
Jobo	San Nicolás	Pedro Laborde	B. N. 501, Havana	Martín Martinto	108,857	100,000
Josefita	Los Palos	S. Calcavecchia, L.	S. J. de D. 3, Hav	Luis E. Quirós	99,072	95,000
Julia, La	Durán	Pedro Laborde	B. N. 501, Havana	Gerónimo Martinto	180,440	200,000
Lotería	Jaruco	Cía. Az. P. F. Castro	Mercaderes 36, Hav	I. González (in charge)		
				A. F. Castro	30,017	28,000
Mercedita	Melena del Sur	Enrique Pascual	Aguiar 98, Havana	Lemes Pascual	177,411	185,000
N. S. Carmen	Jaruco	Cía. Az. P. F. Castro	Mercaderes 36, Hav	P. C. Andreu, Rep.		
				A. F. Castro	46,138	40,000
Nueva Paz	Los Palos	José M. Tarafa	Tejadillo 44, Hav	M. Cuervo		
				F. Hernan, Adm.	100,494	90,000
Portugalete	San José Lajas	Manuel Otaduy	S. Ignacio 72, Hav	Vicente Goicoechea	57,400	57,000
Providencia	Güines	Cía. Az. de Güines	Oficios 28, Havana	S. Milián, Pres.		

SUGAR CENTRALS IN HAVANA PROVINCE

Name	Location	Owner or Lessee	Address	Manager	1914 Crop in Bags	1915 Est. Himely
				D. G. Aurioles, Ad.	168,735	140,000
Rosario	Aguacate	Rosario Sugar Co.	Aguacate	Ramón Pelayo	220,150	225,000
San Agustín	Quivicán	J. García Vega	Galbán & Co., Hav	Ceferino Sánchez	73,758	00,000
San Antonio	Madruga	Cía. Az. G. Mena	Muralla 59, Hav	Andrés Coy	142,078	140,000
Toledo	Marianao	Juan Azpuru	Mercaderes 21, Hav	Manuel Azpuru	176,807	170,000
				Totals	2,184,097	2,185,000

SUGAR CENTRALS IN MATANZAS PROVINCE

Name	Location	Owner or Lessee	Address	Manager	1914 Crop in Bags	1915 Est. Himely
Aguedita	Arabos	Francke Hjs. & Co.	Obrapía 37, Hav	José M. Herrera	52,393	60,000
Alava	Banagüises	Hns. Zulueta-Gamiz	Cuba 20, Havana	Alfredo Aldereguía	208,913	230,000
Araujo	Manguito	F. Risech y Sra	Manguito	Félix Risech (Hj.)	49,260	55,000
Armonía	Bolondrón	Cen. Armonía Co	Bolondrón	F. L. Sanborn	75,379	75,000
Carolina	Coliseo	M. Flores Pedroso	Coliseo	F. Fernández	60,018	70,000
Conchita	Unión de Reyes	Juan Pedro Baró	Aguiar 108, Hav	Lorenzo Alzugaray	291,621	295,000
Cuba	P. Betancourt	Cen. Cuba Sugar Co.	Aguacate 110, Hav	Luis P. Tarafa	181,806	180,000
Dolores	Jovellanos	Melchor Gastón	76 7th St., Vedado	Aurelio Martínez	54,977	55,000
Dos Rosas	Cárdenas	Fabricio Ponce, L.	Idpdencia 311, Card	Santiago Estévez	48,824	40,000
Dulce Nombre	Macagua	S. A. Central D. N.	B. N. 203, Havana	Vicente Zorrilla	43,639	50,000
Elena	Ceiba Mocha	Jaen. Oteiza Hnos.	Idpdencia 80, Mat	A. Oteiza	13,905	25,000
España	Artemisa	Zulueta-Samá Sob	Cuba 76, Havana	Fermín Concuerva	144,870	160,000
Esperanza	Calimete	Valdés Hnos	Calimete	José Valdés	53,727	85,000
Feliz	Unión de Reyes	Guedes Sugar Co.	B. N. 304, Havana	Salvador Guedes	136,210	130,000
Flora	Macurigues	Flora Sugar Co.	Aguacate 110, Hav	Manuel Paez	113,968	115,000
Guipúzcoa	Hato Nuevo	Manuel Arocena	Hato Nuevo, Martí	Ramón G. Arocena	56,974	50,000
Jesús María	Cidra	Segundo Botet	Ap. 34, Matanzas	Segundo Botet	40,592	45,000
Limones	Limonar	José I. Lezama	Empedrado 6, Hav	Ramón Urantia	45,208	65,000
Luisa	Limonar	Cen. L. Sugar Co.	S. Ignacio 32, Hav	Emilio Horta	27,755	20,000
Mercedes	Guareiras	C. A. C. Mercedes	B. N. 404, Havana	Miguel Arango	215,760	245,000
Olimpo	Carlos Rojas	Manuel Carreño	Mercaderes 36, Hav	José Sosa	52,444	
Por Fuerza	Calimete	Arias y Santiuste	Mosle Bros., N. Y.	Carlos Taquechel	58,200	60,000

SUGAR CENTRALS IN MATANZAS PROVINCE

Name	Location	Owner or Lessee	Address	Manager	1914 Crop in Bags	1915 Est. Himely
Porvenir	Cidra	Cía. Az. I. Porvenir	Reina 95, Havana	Enrique de Cubas	20,000	20,000
Progreso	Contreras	Bango y Carcía	Ap. 42, Cárdenas	M. Bardiales	128,614	140,000
Puerto	Canasí	José Avendaño	Inquisidor 20, Hav	José F. Cartaya	29,739	22,000
Reglita	Perico	A. and S. Sardiñas	Ap. 12, Cárdenas	Anastasio Sardiñas	94,171	95,000
San Cayetano	Cidra	Alfredo Cañal	Cárdenas 37, Hav	Alfredo Cañal	43,387	45,000
San Ignacio	Agramonte	B. Urbistondo Cía	Agramonte	Ignacio Aguirre	97,537	95,000
S. J. Bautista	Canasí	B. y Aguirre, L	Canasí	Fco. F. Aguirre	32,866	50,000
San Vicente	Jovellanos	Cuban Commercial & Industrial Co.	112 Wall St., N. Y. B. N., Havana	Plácido Alfonso	68,776	70,000
Santa Amalia	Coliseo	Mdez, Mtnez. y Cía	Coliseo	Menéndez y Mtnez	50,146	50,000
Sta. Gertrudis	Banagüises	C. A. Central S. G.	Amargura 23, Hav	Antonio Mendoza	174,575	180,000
Santa Rita	Baró	Cía. Az .Caobillas	B. N .407, Havana	Joaquín G. Gumá	63,812	65,000
Sto. Domingo	Unión de Reyes	Cen. Cuba S. Co.	Aguacate 110, Hav	Gerardo Gutiérrez	83,606	75,000
Saratoga	Limonar	Saratoga Sugar Co.	Aguacate 110, Hav	J. M. Tarafa	43,024	50,000
Socorro	Pedroso	Pedro Arenal	Pedroso	Gregorio Obregón	312,711	350,000
Soledad	Jovellanos	Dolores P. de Fdez	Cárdenas	A. F. Maribona	115,914	135,000
Tinguaro	Perico	Tinguaro Sugar Co.	107 Front St., N. Y. Lonja 518, Havana	J. W. Caldwell	194,459	215,000
Triunfo	Limonar	Vda. de E. Sotero	Limonar	A. M. Prieto, L	20,133	20,000
Triunvirato	Cidra	Hijos de Alfonso	Ap. 10, Havana	G. Alfonso	13,184	20,000
Unión	Agramonte	Sucrs. J. Lezama	Amargura 2, Hav	Luis A. Lezama	154,000	170,000
				Totals	3,767,077	3,977,000

SUGAR CENTRALS IN SANTA CLARA PROVINCE

Name	Location	Owner or Lessee	Address	Manager	1914 Crop in Bags	1915 Est. Himely
Adela	Remedios	Zarraga y Rdguez	B. N. 400, Havana	Enrique Alvarez	86,467	90,000
Altamira	Zulueta	Cía. Az. Altamira	B. N. 419, Havana	P. Rodríguez, Pres J. Pérez Ayala, Ad.	154,656	65,000
Andreita	Cruces	Cía. Az. Andreita	Cienfuegos	José Merino	178,423	180,000
Caracas	Cruces	C. Sugar & Ry. Co.	Cruces	Raul Arango	39,258	160,000
Caridad	Rancho Velóz	Hros. P. Mayorquin	Cuba 31, Havana	C. Mandado	16,922	13,000

SUGAR CENTRALS IN SANTA CLARA PROVINCE

Name	Location	Owner or Lessee	Address	Manager	1914 Crop in Bags	1915 Est. Himely
Carmita	Vega Alta	Hros. P. Llanedo	Santa Clara	Angel Pérez López	6,818	17,000
Carolina	Palmira	Esteban Cacicedo	Cienfuegos	Isidoro Cacicedo	11,480	
Cieneguita	Abreus	Cía. Az. Cieneguita	Cienfuegos	Juan Román	80,667	85,000
Constancia	Constancia	Colonial Sugar Co.	129 Front St., N. Y.			
			Lonja 518, Havana	John P. Condit	160,403	160,000
Constancia	Encrucijada	Constancia Sugar Co.	B. N. 208, Havana	G. R. Fowler, Rep		
				J. Escobar, Adm	102,888	115,000
C. de Jesús	Sagua la Grande	Amezaga y Cía	Sagua la Grande	Ignacio Aguirre	41,780	50,000
Covadonga	Carreño	Manuel Carreño	Mercaderes 36, Hav.	Alejo A. Carreño	123,758	155,000
Dos Hermanas	Cruces	Dos Hnas, Sugar Co	B. N. 208, Havana	G. E. Fowler, Pres.		
				Rafael Cabrera	72,295	90,000
Dos Hermanos	Palmira	Hdos. F. C. Tostes	Acea 95, Cfgs.	Oscar Berrayarza	41,430	25,000
Salvador, El	Q. de Guines	Llorente Hnos., L.	Q. de Guines	Agustín Llorente	32,425	25,000
Esperanza	Carahatas	Sucrs. de Francia	Alfonso, Sagua Gde.	Rafael Téllez	13,668	
Fe	Salamanca	José M. Espinosa	42nd St., Vedado	Antonio Cao	94,520	130,000
Fidencia	Placetas	Domingo León	Placetas	F. Quiñones	89,975	90,000
Hormiguero	Hormiguero	H. Sugar Co.	Manacas	Elías Ponvert, Pr.	199,019	210,000
Juraguá	Juraguá	Sta. C. Sugar Co., L.	Obispo 5, Havana	S. C. Murray	54,100	58,000
Julia, La	Taguayabón	Hdos. Hnas. Pestre	Taguayabón	José de Goncer	8,943	10,000
Vega, La	Guayos	La Vega Sugar Co.	Obispo 53, Havana	Ramón García, Pr.		
				Isaías Cartaya, Ad.	(new)	40,000
Lequeitio	Cartagena	Nazabal y Castaño	Cienfuegos	Primo Olite	150,200	160,000
Luisa y Antonia	Guanillas	Hdos. Félix Cabello	Guanillas	C. Cabello	6,487	8,000
Lutgardita	Carahatas	Cía. Az. Carahatas	Sagua la Grande	Carlos Alvarez	61,875	50,000
Macagua	Mata	Hdos. de Betharte	Mata	Domingo Betharte	42,126	45,000
Manuelita	Palmira	Falla y Monasterio	Cienfuegos	César Rodríguez	102,050	105,000
Mapos	Sancti-Spíritus	Mapos Cen. S. Co.	Baltimore, Md.	Geo. Anderson, Pr.	31,795	70,000
María Victoria	A. de Pasajeros	Miguel Díaz	Prado 95, Havana	Luis Díaz	42,096	85,000
Narcisa	Yaguajay	North Amer. S. Co.	B. N. 208, Havana	R. Berrayarza, Ad.		
				G. R. Fowler, Rep.	126,496	125,000
Natividad	Sancti-Spíritus	F. L. del Valle	Obrapía 19, Hav.	Francisco Gómez	24,776	24,000
Parque Alto	Parque Alto	Parque Alto S. Co.	B. N. 208, Havana	G. R. Fowler, Rep.		
				A. Suárez Villar	65,348	80,000
Pastora	Ranchuelo	S. A. Cen. Pastora	Santa Clara	Hernández Leal	51,325	60,000
Patricio	Encrucijada	C. A. Cen. Patricio	Cienfuegos	José Aranalde	132,204	106,000

SUGAR CENTRALS IN SANTA CLARA PROVINCE

Name	Location	Owner or Lessee	Address	Manager	1914 Crop in Bags	1915 Est. Himely
Perseverancia	Real Campiña	Miguel Díaz	Prado 95, Havana	Miguel Díaz	162,974	180,000
Portugalete	Palmira	Hdos. de Escarza	Ap. 210, Cienfuegos	Sotero E. Escarza	100,617	100,000
Purio	C. de Sagua	Hdos. de Oña	Sagua la Grande	Rogelio Tomasino	81,300	80,000
Ramona	Rancho Velóz	Domingo León, L.	Placetas	José Galbán	48,381	55,000
Reforma	Caibarien	Mtnez. Carrillo Cía	Ap. 76, Caibarién	José H. Martínez	126,153	130,000
Regla	Manacas	Castellvi & Co., L.	Ap. 210, Cienfuegos	G. Alfonso	4,185	10,000
Resolución	Carahatas	Rodda y Molina	Carahatas	José Rodda	40,222	55,000
Resulta	Sagua la Grande	Juan de Dios Oña	Ap. 65, Sagua Gde.	P. Reyes, in charge	73,572	75,000
Rosalía	Taguayabón	I. Pertierra, S. C.	Remedios	Rafael Linero	36,352	37,000
Rosa María	Mayajigua	Patricio A. Suárez	Mayajigua	P. A. Suárez	(new)	20,000
San Augustín	Lajas	Nicolás Castaño	Cienfuegos	Eladio Cabezas	122,385	125,000
San Agustín	Remedios	S. A. Central S. A.	Caibarién	J. M. Gutiérrez, Pr	85,248	90,000
San Antonio	Santa Clara	Vicente G. Abreu	Ap. 89, Sta. Clara	Vicente G. Abreu	53,400	70,000
San Cristóbal	Seibabo	J. Cardoso y Cía	Santa Clara	E. Cardoso	13,000	18,000
San Francisco	Cruces	P. Estévez Abreu	S. Ignacio 50, Hav	Rafael E. Guardado	65,512	75,000
S. Fco. Asis	Carahatas	Cía. Az. Carahatas	Martí 32, Sagua G.	Joaquín Gorriz		30,000
San Isidro	Q. de Güines	J. M. Beguiristain	Sagua la Grande	Salvador Aranzabal	41,011	40,000
San José	Placetas	A. F. Goicoechea	Placetas	Ezequiel Zubillaga	75,375	80,000
San Lino	Rodas	Balbin y Valle	Cienfuegos	J. R. Ross	65,982	55,000
San Pablo	Zulueta	Edmundo Kurz	Zulueta	Edmundo Kurz	35,393	35,000
San Pedro	Guanillas	León Hnos. y Cía	Guanillas	Francisco León	36,629	55,000
Sta. Catalina	Cruces	Artime. Díaz Cía, L.	Cruces	Ricardo Díaz	83,651	85,000
Sta. Lutgarda	Rancho Velóz	F. Gamba & Co.	Habana 140, Hav	Arturo Iturralde	19,800	35,000
Sta. Lutgarda	Mata	José M. López	10 6th St., Vedado	A. García Solis	81,803	82,000
Santa María	Ranchuelo	Esteban Cacicedo	Cienfuegos	Joaquín Cobián	75,843	80,000
Santa Rosa	Ranchuelo	Rafael G. Abreu	Ranchuelo	José Rupiá	103,201	105,000
Santa Teresa	Sitiecito	Cía. Az. Sta. Teresa	Sagua la Grande	D. Tomasino, Pres. Victor Aboitiz	108,816	130,000
Stma. Trinidad	Ajuria	Ajuria Hnos	Aguiar 100, Hav	Manuel Escudero	45,869	65,000
Soledad	Cienfuegos	Soledad Sugar Co.	10 Broad St., Bos.	E. F. Atkins, Pres. L. F. Hughes, Ad.	129,006	135,000
Trinidad	Trinidad	Trinidad Sugar Co.	10 Broad St., Bos.	E. F. Atkins, Pres. Wm. G. Pullum, Ad.	81,517	84,000
Tuinicú	Tuinicú	Tuinicú Sugar Co.	112 Wall St., N. Y.	José B. Rionda	175,687	180,000
Ulacia	Rodrigo	Ulacia Hnos	Rodrigo	Maximino García	37,409	90,000

SUGAR CENTRALS IN SANTA CLARA PROVINCE

Name	Location	Owner or Lessee	Address	Manager	1914 Crop in Bags	1915 Est. Himely
Unidad	Cifuentes	Unidad Sugar Co.	107 Front St., N. Y.			
			Lonja 518, Havana	Hugh McCullough	65,662	90,000
Vitoria	Yaguajay	Vda. Ruiz de Gámiz	Cuba 138, Havana	Marcos Larralde	117,844	160,000
Washington	Hatuey	Washington S. Co.	112 Wall St., N. Y.	José B. Rionda	153,492	165,000
Zaza	Placetas	Viuda de Zulueta	Cuba 20, Havana	Gabriel Muntaner	106,479	115,000
				Totals	5,160,506	5,702,000

SUGAR CENTRALS IN CAMAGUEY PROVINCE

Name	Location	Owner or Lessee	Address	Manager	1914 Crop in Bags	1915 Est. Himely
Camagüey	Florida	Cía. Az. Camagüey	Ap. 556, Havana	M. García Lavin	52,000	125,000
Ciego Avila	Ciego Avila	Cía. Az. C. de Avila	Obispo 53, Havana	Abelardo Padrón	70,870	140,000
Francisco	Sta. Cruz Sur	Francisco Sugar Co.	112 Wall St., N. Y.	Leandro J. Rionda	293,334	290,000
Jagüeyal	Ciego de Avila	Jagüeyal & Moron Sugar & Land Co.	Cuba 25, Havana	Blas M. España		
			52 William St., N. Y.		286,057	260,000
Jatibonico	Jatibonico	Cuba Co. Camagüey	Amargura 11, Hav	J. R. Bullard	319,064	320,000
Lugareño, El	Lugareño	S. A. Cen. Lugareño (Galban & Co.)	S. Ignacio 36, Hav	J. Maderos Lorenzo	140,894	100,000
Morón	Morón	Morón Sugar Co. (J. M. Tarafa)	Aguacate 110, Hav	Fausto G. Menocal	200,823	215,000
Senado, El	Senado	Senado Sugar Co.	Nuevitas	B. Sánchez, Pres.	245,357	200,000
Stewart	Stewart	Stewart Sugar Co.	27 William St., N. Y.	Pedro Sánchez	502,567	500,000
			Lonja 412, Havana	Octavo E. Davis	2,111,026	2,150,000
				Totals		

SUGAR CENTRALS IN ORIENTE PROVINCE

Name	Location	Owner or Lessee	Address	Manager	1914 Crop in Bags	1915 Est. Himely
América	Maffo	F. Fdez. Rosillo	Ap. 131, Santiago	E. P. Rosillo	22,130	50,000
Borjita	San Luis	Cía. Az. Borjita	Santiago de Cuba	J. Echavarria	(new)	60,000
Boston	Puerto Padre	Cub. Amer. S. Co.	131 State St., Bos.	E. Fonts Sterling	606,700	425,000
Chaparra	Banes	United Fruit Co	129 Front St., N. Y.			
			Lonja 518, Havana	H. Harty, Gen. Mgr.	460,033	380,000
Cape Cruz	E. de Mora	Cape Cruz Co.	138 Front St., N. Y.	George M. Boote	143,877	100,000

SUGAR CENTRALS IN ORIENTE PROVINCE

Name	Location	Owner or Lessee	Address	Manager	1914 Crop in Bags	1915 Est. Himely
Confluente	Guantánamo	Confluente S. Co.	Madrid, Spain	C. Burr Goodrich	50,217	60,000
Delicias	Puerto Padre	Cub.-Amer. S. Co.	N. York and Hav	Ernesto Brooks	485,083	375,000
Dos Amigos	Campechuela	Nicolás Castaño	Cienfuegos	M. González	54,416	57,000
Esperanza	Guantánamo	Cía. Az. del Guaso. (Marimón, Basch)	Guantánamo	José Bosch, Pres. Antonio Arias, Ad.	91,714	75,000
Hatillo	Hatillo	Federico Almeida	San Luis	Federico Almeida	65,774	65,000
Isabel	Guantánamo	Guantánamo S. Co.	Guantánamo	O. G. Sage	77,381	78,000
Isabel	Media Luna	Beattie & Co.	Manzanillo	R. H. Beattie	149,198	175,000
Jobabo	Jobabo	Cuba Co. Camagüey	52 William St., N. Y.	L. M. A. Evans	284,572	290,000
Los Caños	Guantánamo	Guantánamo S. Co.	Guantánamo	F. Chateauvieux	83,894	70,000
Manatí	V. Las Tunas	Manati Sugar Co.	112 Wall St., N. Y.	Regino Truffin, Pr.		
			B. N. 404, Havana	E. D. Ulzurrum, Ad.	134,696	240,000
Niquero	Niquero	New Niquero S. Co.	100 Broadway, N. Y.	R. Narganes, Mgr.		
Palmarito	Palmarito	Palmarito S. Co.	Palmarito de Cauto	Juan Otero, Adm.	163,092	165,000
Preston	Preston	Nipe Bay Co.	131 State St., Bos.	J. W. Chapman	53,441	53,000
				F. W. Hogge, Ant.		
Río Cauto	Río Cauto	McLaughlin Bros.	890 Broadway, N. Y.	W. G. Brown, Pton.	493,272	400,000
Romelie	Guantánamo	Brooks & Co. and Heirs J. F. McKinley	Guantánamo	H. J. B. Baird Theodore Brooks	54,987 55,275	80,000 50,000
Salvador, El	Manzanillo	F. Condis, S. en C.	Manzanillo	Ramón D. Escobar	50,001	58,000
San Antonio	Guantánamo	Sucrs. Luis Redor	St. E. Montluc, Fr	Antonio Pérez	47,577	50,000
San Miguel	Guantánamo	Cía. Az. del Guaso	Guantánamo	Emilio Solis	18,705	20,000
San Ramón	Manzanillo	Fdez. Vquez. y Cía.	Manzanillo	Genaro Fernández	78,883	87,000
Santa Ana	San Luis	Sucrs. de Auzay Escoriaza	Santiago de Cuba	Francisco P. Auza	65,653	65,000
Santa Cecilia	Guantánamo	Sta. Cecilia S. Co.	20 Broad St., N. Y.	M. H. Lewis, Pres Edgar Garnett, Ad.	81,639	78,000
Santa Lucía	Santa Lucía	Sánchez Hnos	Gibara	Rafael F. Sánchez	337,927	290,000
Santa María	Guantánamo	Sta. María S. Co.	71 Broadway, N. Y.	Francisco Pons	38,858	32,000
Sofia	Bayamo	Sucs. J. Alsina	Ap. 76, Manzanillo	Juan Alsina	36,279	40,000
Soledad	Guantánamo	Guantánamo S. Co.	Guantánamo	J. B. Syme	129,149	130,000
Teresa	Ceiba Hueca	Teresa Sugar Co.	79 Wall St., N. Y.	José Tavio Sierra	90,640	100,000
Tranquilidad	Manzanillo	Jaime Roca Vivas	Manzanillo	Luis Adroher	26,200	18,000
Union	San Luis	Cía. Az. Santiago	Ap. 151, Santiago	José Rousseau	70,000	60,000
				Totals	4,601,263	4,275,000

RECAPITULATION—178 CENTRALS LISTED—176 CENTRALS IN OPERATION

Province	Active Centrals	Bags 1910	Bags 1911	Bags 1912	Bags 1913	Bags 1914	Est. 1915 Crop Himely
Pinar del Rio	7	236,118	332,190	332,190	354,105	352,002	360,000
Havana	19	1,338,013	961,421	1,809,182	1,983,031	2,184,097	2,185,000
Matanzas	40	3,071,032	2,083,350	3,103,302	3,836,029	3,767,077	3,977,000
Santa Clara	68	4,200,449	3,807,478	3,821,844	5,709,396	5,160,506	5,702,000
Camagüey	9	816,745	780,177	907,474	1,192,374	2,111,026	2,150,000
Oriente	33	2,822,911	2,453,690	2,980,095	3,698,896	4,601,263	4,276,000
Total Bags		12,485,268	10,240,037	12,954,087	16,773,831	18,175,971	18,650,000
Total Tons		1,804,349	1,480,217	1,893,687	2,429,240	2,596,567	2,664,286

NOTE: The figures in bags for 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913 are by Willett & Gray.



Courtesy United Railways of Havana

PLAZA—CAIBARIEN

INDUSTRY

CUBA, agriculturally, is a land of vast possibilities. The country's value as a producer of agricultural products has been thoroughly demonstrated. With that demonstration has come the realization of the fact that the Island has not been exploited agriculturally as it should. Much is necessary to bring the Republic to a state where the soil will be forced to yield what it is possible to make it yield. In this beautiful island there is a natural storehouse of foodstuffs and other vegetable products for the commerce of the World. To bring out the possibilities requires scientifically applied energy. Capital is needed. System must be applied and when the fertile soil of Cuba is tilled by experienced agriculturists, utilizing modern methods of farming, there is going to be great natural development.

It is not to be understood that modern methods are not now applied. They are. However, they are not applied to the extent that is possible and the possibilities of the country are not embraced as they should be, can be, and will be.

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION

It is no disgrace to the Cuban farmer that he needs to be taught modern agricultural methods. In the United States the highest order of intelligence is to be found upon the farm. The farmers of this country are the best citi-

zens. Yet there has been the necessity for Government experimental stations and model farms. The intelligent farmer here needs to be taught. He realizes that he must keep abreast with progress, and the Cuban farmer will not be slow to realize that same thing when the advantages of modern productive methods are revealed to him.

IMMIGRATION

Immigration that is necessary to bring Cuban lands to a proper state of development cannot fail to be attracted to the Island. There is abundant land that it is possible to cultivate with less outlay than the average irrigated lands in the western part of the United States. A larger return on the investments will be found in Cuba where the conditions are advantageous, if the farmer uses discrimination in the selection of his crops. It has been a fact that foreigners who have sought to cultivate Cuban lands have secured high-priced acreage and have devoted their attention to the cultivation of citrus fruits and other forms of fancy farming. Failures have resulted in few cases.

In every province of the Republic there are lands to be secured at reasonable prices which can be made to yield staple foodstuffs that will return large profits to the growers.

ON THE ROUTES OF TRAVEL

Cuba is directly in the line of the principal routes to and from the Caribbean entrance to the Panama Canal. It is singularly well situated to take an important part in supplying a part of this world's demand for food. An unsurpassed advantage is given Cuba on the matter of production by the wonderfully rich agricultural land and the fine growing climate. Sugar and tobacco are the greatest crops of Cuba. These are the products that are the result of scientifically applied agricultural methods. Even in these productions there is room for improvement in the field processes.

Of the great amount of arable land in Cuba it is estimated that less than 15 per cent is utilized and but a small percentage of that may be said to be fully developed. Those who have given the subject much thought and who have investigated, say that with well directed effort and with the aid of capital Cuba could be made to treble its present yield from the soil within a generation and could be made to support in comfort a population of 15,000,000 people. This is not the ultimate of the possibilities of the Island for it is estimated it is possible to support even more upon the industries of the country properly developed.

The two great products of Cuba sugar and tobacco—overshadow other agricultural developments by their enormity. There have been failures of colonies and of individuals in agricultural enterprises in Cuba, but each of them is traceable to either lack of experience, lack of knowledge of local conditions or to inadequate capital. All of these things are necessary for the successful tilling of the soil in any country.

MUCH FOODSTUFF IS IMPORTED

When it is realized that Cuba imports annually about $40,000,000 worth of foodstuffs and of that amount one-half consists of articles that might be produced at home, there is much food for thought on the part of economists and statesmen. The Government is doing much to remedy conditions; is spreading throughout the country, agricultural knowledge and information that is of benefit to the farmers. Not only is it possible for much of the foodstuff imported to be produced on the island, but it is possible to produce enough of an excess to export. Economists point out that Cuba should devote her chief attention now to producing enough commodities for home consumption, and then look to the further production for export purposes.

Agricultural effort in Cuba is confined chiefly to the individual efforts of natives and foreign settlers, outside of the sugar and tobacco plantations that are controlled by corporations. The great production that is possible by

extensive cultivation has been demonstrated by the Chinese truck gradeners, who furnish much of the vegetables for the local markets in the cities.

CANE

This crop ordinarily produces about ten sacks of sugar to the acre, but the average for the island is about twelve sacks, as considerable of the land, particularly new land, will produce more than this amount. Twelve sacks represent 3900 pounds of sugar, each sack weighing thirteen arrobas of twenty-five pounds each. At the prices



Courtesy of United Railways of Havana

SUGAR CANE FIELD

prevailing at the present time, a sack of sugar is worth approximately $8.50 American money. If the grower plants on land belonging to the mill his share is from 45 to 50 per cent on the "first" sugar, that is, the first-grade sugar. This is about 4½ or 5 per cent of the weight of the cane, and at twelve sacks to the acre will amount to from $45.90 to $51 per acre. If he plants on his own land he gets from 55 to 60 per cent of the first-grade sugar, or approximately 5½ to 6 per cent of the weight of his cane in sugar, which, under present prices, would amount to from $56.10 to $61.20 per acre; the balance goes to the mill. The mill also gets the benefit of all the second-grade sugar, which is from one and a half to two sacks of sugar more per acre. It also receives all of the molasses.

Cane is a sure crop, and it is one that does not require the care and the delicate attention given to tobacco and the other sensitive crops. A poor man has a great advantage in growing this crop, for the mills make liberal advances to the growers, furnishing them with oxen, implements and provisions to carry them through the crop, if necessary. Cane is a product requiring no great amount of skill. It is an easy, safe and profitable crop. The plowing for the spring planting is done in January, February and March, and the planting in April and May. The fall planting is done in August, and sometimes as late as September.

TOBACCO

The tobacco planters are called "Vegueros," and the plots of land on which they grow the crop are known as "Vegas." Tobacco grows in many parts of Cuba, with varying success and fluctuating prices; that grown in the western part of Cuba, particularly the extreme west, commanding the highest prices. It is distinctively a delicate crop, but one that pays the grower handsomely for all the trouble he is put to in making it. The returns from the crop will range from a few dollars to $1000 per acre annually, and even five times this latter amount is known to have been made. Ordinarily an industrious grower can raise, approximately, ten bales to the leaf to the acre, each bale

weighting about 100 pounds. This tobacco will generally sell for from $20 to $50 per bale, a safe average being about $25. The tobacco grown in the western part of Cuba, notably that grown in the Vuelta Abajo, commands the highest prices, not only of all Cuban grown tobacco, but over tobacco raised in any part of the world. In growing tobacco it is the wrapper, from which the cigar covering is made, which obtains the highest prices. It is not unusual for a single bale of this tobacco to sell for from $250 to $350, and the price will sometimes exceed double the latter amount. The filler, that is, that part of the leaf used in the body of the cigar, and which is frequently perforated by the worms, generally sells for about $20 or $30 per bale. By careful selection a grower who exercises care while the crop is maturing can get a bale of good wrapper per acre, which bale may bring $150 or more, which, with nine bales at $25 each, raises the production of the acre to $375, or even more should the crop be extra good. Tobacco grown under cheese-cloth, or under shade as some designate it, generally gives far better pecuniary results, for in that case almost the entire production can be of high-grade wrapper, as the moths which germinate the destructive worms are unable to reach the crop. Returns to the growers have often been phenomenal; several thousand dollars per acre is not at all uncommon, and it is said that in some instances $5000 has been realized from one acre of tobacco grown under cheese-cloth. The tobacco seed-beds are generally planted on virgin land, from September 1 to October 31. The transplanting sometimes begins in the early part of October, and is continued until January 1st. The harvesting of the crop begins in February, and runs through March and April, and sometimes even into May. Two cuttings, and sometimes three, are obtained from one planting. Tobacco-growing is one of the most fascinating occupations, and the closer it holds one's interest the larger the profits are likely to be. After the tobacco is gathered, it is placed on poles, which are suspended on frames in the barns, and there the leaf goes through a curing process. It is put through a sweating process, when it is taken from the poles, piled on the barn floors and covered. It is then taken from these piles, and is selected, or classified, then baled, and is ready for the market about September. Buyers travel over the country continuously, and will buy the crop almost at any stage, either in the field or during the process of curing.

PINEAPPLES

This fruit grows on a plant resembling a large air-plant, each, as a rule, producing one apple. About 8000 plants are set to an acre. Sometimes slips are used, and in fewer instances suckers are planted, because the supply of the latter is limited. The slips are small off-shoots to the parent plant, which cluster around the base of the



Courtesy United Railways of Havana

PINEAPPLE FIELD

fruit, while the suckers sprout from the base of the plant itself, and are much larger and more thrifty. The suckers will bear fruit within eleven or twelve months, while the slips require eighteen months. The plants cost from $26 to $36 per acre, and the preparation of the land will cost about as much. The yield per acre will run all the way from $120 to $200, a good average being $160. No replanting is required for four or five years. Generally, the beginner plants a few acres, and the following year has slips and suckers from his own plants sufficient to set out five times the original acreage.

ORANGES

This fruit is planted very much the same as in Florida or California, the trees being set from twenty to twenty-six feet apart. The fruit in Cuba is very fine, and when the young groves, now coming into bearing, more fully develop, Cuba will make a strong bid for first place in the fruit markets of the world.

Grapefruit from Cuba have won an enviable position in popular fancy in the eastern markets of the States, and have brought $13 and $14 per box, while the oranges grown by the American colonists have also been equally favored. Oranges produce according to the care given and the age of the trees. A grove four years old, if originally planted with good stock, should begin to give returns, and each year thereafter the yield increases. Nearly all of the groves planted in Cuba by the American settlers have a healthy appearance, and the quality and quantity of fruit so far obtained gives room for much encouragement. There are thousands of acres of young groves in Cuba, all of which have been planted within the past few years by the Americans, unfortunately many of them knowing nothing about the culture of citrus fruits, and less about the selection of the stock for planting.

COFFEE

Few persons know that at one time Cuba exported more coffee than Java. That the exportation of this berry for a single year has reached 22,956,575 pounds, and that at one time there were more than 1600 coffee plantations

on the island, practically all of which were abandoned because of the extortionate and unwise tax imposed by the Spanish government, and the advantages then offered in the cultivation of sugar. The tax on the growing and exportation of coffee amounted to more than 7c. per pound. The conditions are now reversed, and the duty imposed on all coffee imported into Cuba is nearly 11c. per pound, except the Porto Rico product, which pays 8½c. per pound. It will be seen that no foreign coffee can be imported in Cuba with any profit for less than 18c. per pound wholesale. As a matter of fact, the lowest grade coffee now being sold in Cuba brings about $21.50 per hundredweight, while the Cuban-grown coffee sells for about $28 per hundredweight, commanding this premium because of its excellence and its fine aroma. Coffee produces all the way from 700 to 2000 pounds per acre, and the trees, with proper care, will bear continuously. There is no crop in Cuba which offers better prospects to the grower because there is probably no other country which consumes more coffee per capita or which grows a better article. At present there is not sufficient coffee raised in Cuba to supply one-fourth of the local demand, and the population is constantly increasing, which offers growing opportunities in the local market, fostered by a protective tariff, irrespective of the market in the States.

COCOA

Next in prospective value as an agricultural product is cocoa, although the cocoa trade has not been large for many years, owing to excessive taxes (which were 5.7c. per pound), and the devastations of war. The cocoa bean of Cuba is of excellent quality. This tree is frequently planted between the coffee trees, and gives the shade the latter trees require, so that in this manner both crops are raised on the same ground without detriment to either, and with corresponding benefit to the planter. Cocoa will produce on an average about 1500 pounds of beans to the acre, which should sell for $10 per hundredweight, although the price often rises to 14c. per pound. Like coffee, this crop is a delightful one to cultivate, as it affords one of combined ease and profit after the first few years. Cuba exports about 2,000,000 pounds of this bean per annum.

COCO-NUTS

Coco-nuts find their natural habitat in Cuba, the palms producing this fruit growing luxuriantly. The trees bear when five or six years old, and nuts in all stages of development are on the tree at all seasons of the year. The coco-nut tree has a common reputation of bearing a nut for each day in the year, but a safer estimate is about half that number. As 100 trees, or even more, can be planted to an acre, estimating the production per tree at 150 nuts, worth only 1c. each, it will be seen that the growing of this fruit, which requires little care, is a profitable one.

BANANAS

Bananas constitute a crop which grows to perfection in Cuba, particularly in the eastern end of the island, where large banana plantations are under cultivation, more than 99 per cent of the production going to the States. The trees are planted anywhere from seven and a half to fifteen feet apart, in squares, depending on the nature of the land and the mode of cultivation to be employed. For good results trees can be planted ten feet apart. If the "hijos," or larger suckers, are planted they will bear in from nine to ten months, while the bulbs, or smaller suckers, require about four or five months longer. Each tree will bear a bunch of bananas, and at the distance stated, as there will be 435 trees to the acre, that many bunches of fruit will result. These will bring an average of 23c. per bunch, or $100 per acre. The next year two trees may be left to the hill, and the production correspondingly increased. In addition to the banana which is eaten as a fruit, there is another variety known as "Plantain," which is used for cooking purposes. Green plantains when cut thin and fried are far more delicious and nutritious than potatoes, and when ripe they are similar to and better than fried apples. They are used in soups and stews, and are baked and prepared in many ways. A very nutritious and palatable flour is made from the banana, and there are many good uses to which it can be put to great advantage.



Courtesy United Railways of Havana

CUBAN SCENERY

VEGETABLES

Since the advent of the Americans in Cuba the vegetable industry has been developed considerably, and continues to increase, large shipments of early garden truck being made to the markets of the United States each season. Under good conditions, eggplants, tomatoes, okra, squash, beans, sweet peppers, and sundry other vegetables, can be made to pay handsomely, sometimes as much as $400 per acre being realized from a single acre. The tenderness of these crops is such that the grower must be located along the lines of transportation in order to get the best results. All vegetables and garden truck grow to perfection in Cuba, and with the great advantage that it reaches the Northern markets at a time when there is no other source of supply, and consequently prices are highest. Large shipments of early potatoes are made from Cuba, at a time when shiploads of Halifax potatoes are unloading at the Havana docks. Onions grow prolifically and of the finest quality in Cuba, particularly in the Guines (Havana province) section, where a system of irrigation is in operation.

GENERAL CROPS

Corn, sweet potatoes, ñames, cassava, malanga, beets, turnips, peas, rice, peanuts, beans, cabbage, lettuce cucumbers, cantaloupes, pumpkins, millet, watercress, strawberries, and all other minor crops, do well in Cuba, irrespective of location. The malanga, cassava, ñame, potatoes, and all other tubers, grow abundantly, the ñame growing to weigh sometimes as much as twenty-five or thirty pounds. The corn is very hard grained, a yellowish red, and of a very fine quality, but with the poor cultivation devoted to it, this crop is not an abundant producer. Pumpkins grow in abundance, but do not attain any great size, neither do watermellows, which are prematurely ripened, and do not achieve sizeable perfection. The Spanish cantaloupe, of large size and remarkably delicious flavor, grows abundantly in Cuba.

SUNDRY FRUITS

Cuba has a wide range of fruits, some of which are strange to the foreigner. The plum (Ciruela) grows directly from the branches of the tree, with no stem. The fruit is somewhat astringent in taste, which is not disagreeable when one is accustomed to it. The mango pertains to the peach family; the trees grow to a large size, and bear a fruit which has a shape similar to a peach, but is more oblong. The peel is smooth and thick, and is easily removed. This fruit has a large seed covered with a fibrous growth, which threads itself through the meat, is very luscious and very much prized.

The aguacate, or alligator pear, grows to perfection, and is used for salads, being considered indispensable to a well-ordered table during their season. The sugar apple (anón) is very sweet, with mealy, sugary interior. The exterior is green, the fruit resembling a ball of large, green grains rolled together, each of the grains being the exterior of a plug-like formation. The sour sop (guanabana) is of the same family as the anon. It is used largely in the preparation of refreshing drinks, in ices and ice cream.

The sapodilla (zapote) is a flat, round fruit, about the size of a golf ball, and in color resembles an Irish potato. When fully ripe, it is very sugary and nourishing. There are several varieties of this fruit. The caimito is a combination of the plum and the fig. Some are green, and others have a purple exterior. They are very palatable, and are filled with a soft, jelly like substance with an agreeable juice, the fruit being most refreshing and satisfying.



SUNDRY FRUITS

The mamoncillo is a small, round, green or russet fruit, about the size of a large marble, filled with a very acid juice. It has very little meat to it, as the large seed leaves little room for the juice and the yellowish meat which surrounds it. This fruit makes a delicious drink, something on the order of lemonade, out more agreeable to the taste.

The guava is a fruit which many have to cultivate a taste for, but when once acquired, there are few fruits which so appeal to one's appetite. Exceptionally fine jellies, marmalades and preserves are made from them. They grow in great abundance throughout Cuba, on bushes and small sized trees.

The mamey colorado grows on large trees, and is a fruit resembling a russet apple in color, and about the size and shape of an ostrich egg. When ripe, the fruit is filled with a reddish-pink meat, the taste of which is not dissimilar from that of pumpki ı stewed in sugar. The mamey Santo Domingo has something of the form and color of a russet Rocky Ford cantaloupe, with meat similar in taste to preserved citron. It can be eaten when ripe, but is generally used for preserves, for which it has few superiors.

The fig grows well in Cuba, the black, green, and Smyrna varieties all thrive here, but no effort has been made to grow them since the retirement of the Spanish government. Previous to that time, the cultivation of this fruit was prohibited, except one tree, which was allowed each family. This was said to have been done to protect the home (Spanish) industry. The same laws also existed against the cultivation of grapes during the Spanish sovereignty. However, there are old grapevines in Cuba which have never had any cultivation, but are prolific bearers of excellent fruit, and give an unmistakeable demonstration of the opportunity awaiting those who will engage in the intelligent cultivation of the grape in Cuba. In connection with this, it might be well to say that there is probably no country in the world which consumes so much wine per capita and produces less.

LIVE STOCK

The privileged geographic condition, the absence of cold, the marvelous pastures, the freedom from pests make Cuba an ideal place for stock raising of all kinds; Santa Clara and Camagüey provinces being the most adapted regions. Enormous extensions of land covered with marvellous pastures exist, where more than a million head of cattle could be thrived with little care. Such remarkably good pastures are to be found in Cuba, that cattle are imported from the States, Mexico, Venezuela, and other countries, and put on the pastures to fatten, and in a few months are ready for the market in a splendid condition. Cattle of all races do well in Cuba, the European

CATTLE RAISED IN CUBA



Bull. Cebu & Hereford Bred 4yr. wt. 2250 lbs.



Cow pure Charolais 4yr. old 1st prize



Bull pure Charolais 3½ yr. 2nd prize

PRIZE WINNERS AT THE AGRICULTURAL EXPOSITION HELD IN HAVANA MARCH 1914



Bull pure Charolais 2yr. old



Bull - Cebu & Holstein Bred. 3yr. wt. 2140 lbs.

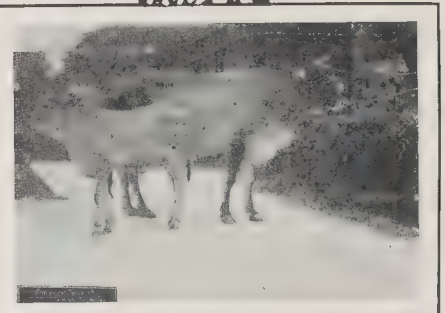
RAISED AT THE RANCH OF THE MARQUIS DE LA REAL PROCLAMACION CAYAMAS CUBA



Bull pure Charolais 2yr. old



Bull Cebu race 5yr. old 1st prize



Cow & Calf Cebu race 4 mos. old 1st prize

race being the easiest to acclimate but the American race, generally, suffer less the difficulties of adaptation. The Durham, Jersey, etc., are acclimated with ease. Owing to the manner in which the animals live, loss on the potrero (ranch) all year, without the need of housing or feeding with any kind of special food, the sickness that attacks the bovine and equine races affects very few in its totality, and is imported, and of no contagious character.

Meat in Cuba at the present time is scarce, the prices being very high, and no doubt the stock raising industry as a business can be made profitable in high grade.

The Cuban government is encouraging in every possible way, the development of the Republic from an agricultural standpoint. They are giving encouragement to the breeders of live stock, or any other zootechnic exploitation.

The veterinary surgeons of the Department of Agriculture and Sanitation inspect regularly the animals, and give, without charges, technical advice for the best success to all stock raisers of the island. They have made adequate appropriations for expositions annually, when prizes and awards are given to competing exhibitors, and they buy as many of the prize-winning animals as possible to be used on the official farms.

Hog breeding is also one of the industries that can be undertaken with the assurance of good success. The Palm tree, a typical plant that covers all the country, and has been the symbol of Cuba's liberty, supplies plenty of food for the feeding of hogs, and they multiply and do well, particularly in the hilly country, where plenty of fresh running water exists.

What is said above can be applied to horse raising. The government is constantly in need of good horses for the army, and is actually importing a good number from the States. This alone will assure a good market to any one that will undertake this industry.

DAIRY BUSINESS

While there are many dairies in the vicinity of Havana, there is not a well equipped and modern dairy on the island. It is difficult to obtain good milk, although some of the dairies do furnish it. Milk generally sells from 12 to 15 cents per bottle, five to the gallon, and good milk can be obtained for 18 cents per quart, Spanish silver, which is about 16 cents American money. Very little butter is made on the island; the imported butter sells for about 50 cents per pound. Little attention is given to cheese-making, this industry reaching its greatest development in Camagüey province.

CHICKENS

Chickens do well throughout Cuba, but the prices are always high, and eggs always expensive. An ordinary hen will sell for from 80 cents to $1, and eggs cost about 40 cents a dozen, sometimes more. Cuba imports, according to official figures, over five million of dozens of eggs yearly, with an approximate value of over one million of dollars. No doubt this industry can be undertaken with the assurance of good success, as no one has ever seriously engaged in



FALLS OF THE HANABANILLA

poultry raising in Cuba as a business, the country people merely raising a few fowls, and allowing them to practically run wild.

HONEY

Agriculture is a profitable business in Cuba, for the climate and the flora are both highly suited for the successful pursuit of this industry. There are three varieties of bees in Cuba, the native, the German, which was brought to the island from the Spanish colony at St. Augustine, Fla., in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and the Italian bee, which is of comparatively recent importation. These latter are considered the most industrious. The exportation of honey and wax amounts to about $750,000. The honey sells for about 32 cents a gallon.

RUBBER

There are comparatively few persons who are aware that Cuba produces a good quality of rubber, perhaps because the people of this country have not given much thought to a diversity of crops. As a matter of fact, specimens of the Castilla rubber, which were planted here about the year 1830, have developed into immense trees more than sixteen feet in circumference at their base, and young groves of these trees, which have seeded themselves, have sprung up around the older trees. There are several kinds of rubber trees growing wild in the woodlands, but none of them have been given any scientific attention. The Cuban cactus, which grows to immense size, it is believed, will give a good quality of rubber.

FIBERS

There are a number of fibers to be found in Cuba, the bark of the majagua trees furnishing a long, strong fiber used in making ropes. The guana, a product from the interior bark of the tree of that name, comes in several layers, and is of such extreme fineness that it resembles woven silk. It is strong and cream colored. The corojo fiber is of great strength and whiteness, and is used locally in making fancy bridles and girths, although the merits of it are being looked into with the intention of employing it in the manufacture of automobile tires, using it as the base upon which to put the rubber. It is predicted that it will prove far more enduring than anything ever tried for this purpose. Jute is another product which does well here, but until recently no attempt has been made to develop the industry. It is now being looked into for the purpose of development. Ramie is now being produced in Cuba; the fiber is strong and durable, and possesses a great resistance to moisture. It can be used as a substitute for cotton, wool or silk, and also in connection with those fibers. The only drawback to its use for the textile purposes is its lack of elasticity. The ramie plants reach a sufficient growth for making satisfactory fiber in two months during the summer season, when the rains in Cuba are abundant, so that it is possible to raise three crops during the period from April to November. There is not sufficient rain during the winter months to grow the plant. The cultivation of ramie on a commerical basis can be carried on successfully in Cuba; the fiber is considered valuable for many important uses, textile and otherwise, and the present value in the London market ranges between $400 and $450 per ton. A Cuban company has been formed to grow ramie on a large scale, and decorticate and export the fiber, as a decorticating machine has been successfully invented in Havana, the capital of the Republic. Shipments have already been made to Germany, and it is stated that the product is so satisfactory the company has received orders for many tons of the product. Henequén is planted and grows abundantly, and is used for various purposes. This is a comparatively young industry, which promises to give large returns as it develops. Other fibers are those from the Yarey palm, sansevieria, and guisaso.

MINERAL WEALTH

IT WAS not until 1884 that American capital became interested in a small way in Cuban mines, but no active operations were begun until the first American intervention. From that time dates the real prospecting in Cuba, but only a small portion of the country has been gone over by experts in this work.

Oriente province is renowned for its minerals. Two gold mines are now being developed in the vicinity of Holguín. Iron ore of the finest quality abounds throughout the mountainous section, and in the vicinity of Mayarí, back from the Bay of Nipe, deposits of high-grade ore have been discovered "sufficient to supply the demands of the entire world for the next century," to quote the words of an American engineer. This industry is being developed by several American companies, the Spanish-American Iron Company having an immense modern plant at Felton, on Nipe Bay.

In Camaguey province copper, iron and manganese ores are found. The Cubitas Mountains, or hills, along the north coast, and the Portillo hills, in the southeastern portion of the province, are known to contain these minerals.

In Santa Clara evidences of copper are scattered broadcast. A few miles south of the city of Santa Clara copper ore has been plowed up along the hillsides. The ridge of hills, lying between the city of Santa Clara and Manicaragua Valley, is perhaps the richest place in Cuba in copper. Manganese and iron are found, as well as gold. Santa Clara province has a number of asphalt deposits, most of which are located near the north coast.

Matanzas province on the north coast appears to be underlaid with asphalt in paying quantities. It is found in the deep water of the Bay of Cárdenas where vessels have been known to anchor over the deposits and load with over 300 tons in a fortnight; in fact the bay seems to be over a large bed of asphalt. The product that seems to

attract most attention, and astonishes even mineralogists, is that furnished by the San Juan mines in the Motembo hills. By some it is called "Mother of Oil," by others it is given the name of naphtha. The product is as clear as spring water. If a little is poured on a marble slab it burns when ignited in a clear flame until the slab is dry, leaving absolutely no residue and making no smoke. It has the odor of naphtha, and possesses all the characteristics of that liquid. These wells are located near the western line of Santa Clara. Petroleum is found in Matanzas province, and many wells have been drilled, but none of them thoroughly developed.

In Havana province, traces of petroleum have been found, but in no such quantities as in Matanzas. Asphalt also is found throughout the central and northern part. The product is of a high grade, much of it yielding 70 per cent bitumen. Copper, manganese, iron and gold mines, have been located but not developed.

Most of the minerals in Pinar del Río are found in the mountain range. West of Mantua and bordering on the coast, where the surface is of an undulating nature, copper is found, also evidences of a high grade of iron. There are frequent indications of petroleum, and good samples of oil have been obtained in the vicinity of Mariel, only a few miles west of the City of Havana. Asphalt can be found anywhere in the vicinity of the north coast, from the eastern boundary of the province to the western end of the mountain range.

MINERAL WATERS

Mineral waters of merit are found at a number of points on the Island, notably at San Diego de los Baños, a place famed for its sulphur and iron baths. This place is located on the south side of the Pinar del Río Mountains, about eighty-five miles west of Havana. These waters are very effective in cases of stomach trouble, rheumatism, skin diseases and nervous derangement. Near San Cristobal, which is sixty-three miles west of Havana and near Mariel, about thirty-five miles west of Havana, at Bahia Honda, about fifty miles

west of Havana and at Martin Mesa, between Guanajay and Mariel, all in the province of Pinar del Río, there are mineral springs. At Madruga, in Havana province, there are warm sulphur springs and other mineral waters of recognized merit, which are visited by many of the people of Havana. These waters possess highly curative qualities. There are three springs at Santa Maria del Rosario near Havana, which are justly noted for their medicinal qualities. In the Isle of Pines, also pertaining to Havana province, there are a number of springs which have long been recognized as being highly meritorious.

FLORA AND FAUNA

The constant humidity of the air with the abundant rainfall assures to Cuba luxuriance and variety of vegetation found in no equally habitable region of the tropics. Despite the fact that during three centuries of active colonization in Cuba a large proportion of its surface has been cleared for cultivation, there remains a vast extent of forest, chiefly in the mountains of the east. In Pinar del Río on the west, a range of high hills, the Sierra de los Organos, extending from Cabo de San Antonio eastward is covered with pines. Cedar, walnut, oak, and lingnum-vitae abound in regions where conditions favor their growth, while among other valuable woods are included ebony, mahogany, majagua, acana, granadillo, ceiba (silk-cotton tree) and more than thirty varieties of palm. The royal palm grows almost everywhere in Cuba and is peculiar to the island.

The hardwoods of Cuba are worthy consideration. Some of them are the best cabinet woods known. Very beautiful furniture is made of majagua, for instance, an exquisite greenish wood which takes a high polish. Many enterprising American settlers in eastern Cuba have built themselves homes of hard woods which elsewhere would cost fortunes; their furniture is solid mahogany, unpolished sometimes, or again polished to beautiful brilliancy.

The native fauna of Cuba includes about 200 varieties of birds, a few saurians, fewer snakes, and only two or three indigenous mammals. The lagoons and the swamps are the haunts of the larger reptiles, the crocodiles and alligators, but no venomous serpents are found in Cuba. Wild fowl, especially ducks and pigeons, are abundant.



LA GUASASA—Pinar del Rio

SOILS AND PRODUCTS

PINAR DEL RIO PROVINCE

This province has red land, chocolate, mulatto, gray and light sandy soil. It has a small proportion of the black land. There is a strip of it along the north coast, and a little of it on the south coast. On the black land on the north coast cane is grown. It is also grown on the red land in the western portion of the province. The Pinar del Rio soil is famed for its fertility, notwithstanding its lightness. Its porosity makes it easy to cultivate, and there seems to be some secret about this section which enables it to grow the finest tobacco in the world. Although man has tried for years to reproduce tobacco of similar aroma and texture in other sections of Cuba, and of the world, he has never been able to equal that of Pinar del Rio. The cultivation of tobacco is therefore the principal industry of the province. The eastern portion of this province extends into the tobacco growing district known as the "Partido," west of this is the "Semi-Vuelta," and still farther west is the famous Vuelta Abajo section, which produces the leaf so renowned for its superior quality, aroma and texture. Some coffee is grown in the mountain range, which is very suitable for the cultivation of that crop, as well as for cocoa. There are a number of American colonies in this province, and pineapples are also planted by these settlers on a small scale. This province contains 5,207 square miles.



ISABEL MARIA VALLEY—Pinar del Rio

HAVANA PROVINCE

The soil in this province is mostly red, although there is some black land. Cane is raised to a very large extent, but garden truck and fruits form an important part of the cultivation of this province, while tobacco divides the honors with cane. Some of the show tobacco plantations in Cuba are situated in this province. This latter crop is cultivated largely from a point south of Havana, increasing in breadth as the western extremity of the province is reached, and a very fine grade of leaf is raised and marketed. The tobacco district of Havana is known as the "Partido."

At Güines, about thirty miles south of Havana, there exists the only irrigation system in Cuba, and here it is that the vegetable business is more largely engaged in than in any other part of the island. All kinds of garden truck, Irish potatoes and onions are grown on a large scale at this point. Pineapples form no small part of the crops of this province, large pineapple fields lying to the south and west of the capital of the province, of easy access to the city, and to the splendid shipping facilities which exist at Havana. A number of orange groves planted by American settlers are making a good showing in this province. The Isle of Pines, which is a part of this province, has a sandy soil, and is largely colonized and owned by Americans, who have obtained possession of about 90 per cent of the lands of that island. They are engaged mostly in fruit culture, are quite successful, composing one of the most prosperous, and the largest American colony in Cuba. There are 3,171 square miles in Havana province.

MATANZAS PROVINCE

This province holds cane as distinctively its banner crop, with a small exception all of it being adaptable to the cultivation of this product, a small portion to the extreme south being encompassed by the northern edge of the

Zapata swamp. Near the north coast, where the ground is quite rocky, the henequén industry is being developed in an encouraging manner, and at Cárdenas a well equipped mill is in operation preparing the fiber of this plant for manufacturing purposes. There are some very large pastures in this province, and extensive tracts of good land are lying fallow. A number of American settlers have located in this district. Matanzas province comprises 3,257 square miles.



VIEW OF MATANZAS FROM MONSERRAT

SANTA CLARA PROVINCE

This province is blessed with innumerable streams, and soil of almost every variety. It has the black and red cane land, the red land being also used for tobacco, which is grown quite extensively toward the northern coast, and is known as ' Vuelta Arriba" tobacco. It has the grayish sandy soil in the Manicaragua valley, where an exceptionally good grade of tobacco is grown, and the savanna lands, which are to be found in the western and northwestern part of the province. This province is a large producer of cane, which production is confined to no particular section. Canefields are to be seen almost continuously throughout this district, and sugar mills are plentifully in evidence. Santa Clara has some heavily wooded lands, numerous swift-flowing important streams, and pastures of unsurpassing richness. In the Trinidad Mountains coffee is grown with success, and American colonists, have within quite recent years, planted orange groves, which are growing splendidly. The southwestern portion of this province, that is, that part lying south of Matanzas province, is called the Zapata swamp, which is a practically unexplored section. In its present condition it is mostly overflowed, and the land is of little use, except for the timber it furnishes. This province contains 8,250 square miles.

CAMAGÜEY PROVINCE

On an average, the lands of Camagüey are lighter than those of Santiago. While there is plenty of black land, there are wide stretches of country marked by very much lighter soils, and in places open savannas with scant vegetation meet the eye for miles, but all of these are used by large herds of cattle to browse upon in certain seasons of the year, when the grass is young, after having been burned over. In these savannas good pieces of land are frequently found, and wherever these spots are located, luxuriant grass, fine fruit trees, and other evidences of fertility are present, compelling the belief that all of these lands were at one time as rich as the isolated spots, but had been impoverished by the frequent stock rangers' fires which swept over them. However, all of this land is susceptible to cultivation, and with the intelligent assistance of man can be made to produce good crops, particularly fruits of all kinds, garden truck, etc. Camagüey is renowned for its pastures, and the success of all who have made stock raising a business in that section. It has the largest area of pasturage of any province on the island. Cane grows in the southeastern part of the province, where there is a large mill, and in the northern and western portions, where there are no mills. Citrus fruits have been extensively planted by a number of the American colonists who are located in this province, and with great success, particularly by those at La Gloria and at Ceballos. Pineapples also grow well in this section of the island. Camagüey exports considerable fine hardwood timber, as much of it exists in that province. The cultivation of henequén is also an industry which has interested the people in the vicinity of Nuevitas, on the north coast. The central part of Camagüey is not very well watered, except by the heavy rains, as streams are not plentiful. It has, besides the black soil, a reddish soil, the mullatto, and the gray land. This province contains 10,066 square miles.

ORIENTE PROVINCE

The soil of Oriente province is considered by many to be the richest on the island, and there is no doubt that in few places can better be found. Generally, the soil is black and very heavy, and is admirably suited for the cultivation of cane, much of which is grown on the north coast, from Puerto Padre to Nipe Bay, where the largest canefields in the world are situated, and also on the south coast, in the vicinity of Guantanamo, Cape Cruz and Manzanillo. Immense pastures of tall Guinea grass stretch for leagues throughout the valley of the Cauto River and its tributaries, the grass being frequently more than ten feet tall, although tender and full of juice. On the plains in the northwestern corner of this province there is a section in which the lands are very much lighter, and although not as fertile as the black lands, are looked upon with favor by many, as there is less work in cultivating them, and because they give abundant crops. In a measure they are really more desirable for the small crops grown to supply the table of the farmer and local needs. The mountainous lands are black and deep chocolate, and are made richer by a cap of vegetable mold. These lands are capable of producing abundant crops of all kinds. Here it was that the French refugees from the revolutions in the Island of Haiti, in 1796, made homes and started large coffee plantations, some of which still exist. Bananas are produced to a large extent in the eastern part of this province. The Cocoa plant is also grown successfully, being often interplanted with the coffee, while large cocoanut groves furnish millions of nuts for exportation. Citrus fruits are being tried by some of the American settlers, and the groves planted are thrifty, and give great promise of success. Orange trees grow wild in all parts of Cuba, and this province is no exception. In the vicinity of Mayarí, toward the north coast, a great deal of tobacco is produced, also in the locality of Guisa and Jiguaní much of this leaf is grown, and while it is good tobacco, it does not approach the Vuelta Abajo tobacco, either in aroma or value. The tobacco grown in this province is known as "Oriente." Stock breeding is one of the leading industries of the province, coming next to sugar, which takes the lead, as two of the largest sugar mills in the world are situated in this section of Cuba. This province has a large export trade in fine hardwood timber, such as mahogany, cedar, acana, sabicú, yabí, jique, júcaro, and a number of other varieties of high-priced woods. It also exports the guana fiber, which is a rare production of this province. This province has an area of 14,213 square miles.

LANDS, TITLES AND TAXES

PRICES

THE prices of lands vary with the size of the tract purchased, and the location. Large tracts of land, 10,000 acres and upward can be bought, sometimes for as low as $3 per acre. Tracts of 1,000 acres will run from $6 an acre and upward, according to the location. Smaller tracts cost from ten to several hundred dollars per acre; good cane land, in sizeable tracts, sells for $15 and $18 per acre. In the many American colonies, where land can be obtained in ten, twenty, and forty-acre tracts, the price will range from $40 to $100 per acre, and can be obtained on the installment plan. Some of these colonies are prosperous, as their founders have lived up to their promises, while others have not done so.

TITLES

There is room for a great deal of deception to be practiced in selling lands to people at a distance, and some of the colony promoters have not been very careful in this respect. The prospective purchaser had better have the titles of the land looked into by a reliable attorney, and get a certificate from the registrar of property of the district in which the property is situated, as to the incumbrances, liens, etc., which exist against it, before making any payment. This will cost a few dollars, but it may prevent much subsequent worry and trouble. It is best not to take assurances as to the question of title, for there are good and defective titles in Cuba, as elsewhere. As a rule, however, the defective titles can be cleared up, but a greater mistake cannot be made than to make payments and expect the "clearing up" to be done afterward. This is often circumvented by depositing the money in a bank to be paid over as soon as the title is declared perfect by your lawyer.

Don't under any circumstances take quit-claim deeds, unless you are prepared to reconcile yourself to stand the loss of any money paid for such a document. Don't pay money on land in Cuba without the proper legal

document being executed, so as to hold the party making the sale to the responsibilities of the act. In fact, be just as careful in buying land in Cuba as if you were buying it at home. Don't pay installments on a simple paper promising a deed after a number of payments have been made, without first having the title of the seller examined into, for many frauds have been perpetrated on those who have listened to beguiling and misleading talk.

TITLES AND LAWS ARE GOOD

Land titles in Cuba are generally good, and if the proper care is taken in acquiring property no person need ever worry about his title. A transfer costs more in Cuba than in the States, but there is absolute security in it when properly made. No real estate agent who is upright will object to a full investigation of the title, and it would be better not to show any apparent willingness to disarm the intending purchaser, as the examination is a necessary requisite in keeping with business caution. It is better for the intending purchaser to negotiate directly with the reliable real estate dealers, who have spent time in selecting desirable properties, and to deal with them in a straightforward manner. In attempting to evade paying their legitimate commissions, intending purchasers frequently place themselves in embarrassing situations, which often cost them far more than the broker's commission.

DEALS TO AVOID

There are parties in Cuba who have agents in the States inveigling people into making payments on lands to which they do not hold good titles, and it is doubtful if they will ever obtain them. These parties obtain payments and monthly installments on a simple paper, not acknowledged before a notary, merely with two witnesses; and in some cases they agree to develop the property, the payments to extend over a number of years. The public should be warned against all such propositions, because the agreement is often not worth the paper it is written on.

Other propositions of similar nature, having the title certified to by the proper recording officers, and by a reputable attorney, are safe, and can generally be accepted as bona fide. In buying stock in companies which claim to be operating in Cuba, it is best to investigate the legality and holdings of the concern before investing.

DEEDS

The execution of a deed is a much more formal matter in Cuba than it is in the States. The buyer and seller must appear before the notary, and, if both are not personally known to that official, they must be vouched for by parties who are well known to him. Deeds are all drawn up in longhand, and a description of vender and purchaser is inserted as a preliminary, the ages, place of residence, nationality, color, business, and whether married or single, are all written down. The description of the property is not, in a way, as exact as Americans are accustomed to, but in other manners it is even more correct. Property is described by the boundaries with other properties, and sometimes the bounds stated in meters, and the tracts are said to contain so many caballerías (33.16 acres each) and fractions thereof, and if the exact amount is specified the vender can be held accountable for any shortage in the land. The money stipulated as the consideration must be within a reasonable approximation of the value, and cannot be "one dollar and other valuable considerations," as in the United States. The notary must see the money paid; if he does not, and the vender acknowledges its receipt, it will be so stipulated in the deed. Both contracting parties sign the deed with the necessary witnesses.

The purchaser does not receive this deed, but he receives a copy of it, the notary furnishing him with a copy, and also the treasury department with another, as one per cent of the purchase price on all transfers of property must be paid to the State. When the purchaser receives his deed, he takes it to the fiscal bureau of the treasury and pays the one per cent, at which time the necessary notation is made on the document, and the official stamp affixed. The deed is then ready to be sent to the register of property for the district in which the land is situated. The register then records the deed, designating it by the number by which the property is identified, and in this

manner a very good record is kept. In the books reference is made to the other books and pages having entries affecting the same property. After the deed has been recorded the register makes the necessary notation, places the stamp of his office on it, and returns it to the purchaser. In the meantime the assessors of the municipal district in which the property is situated make periodic calls on the register of property, and the transfer of any land is noted in the municipal books for the purpose of taxation and record. Thus a purchaser has a record of his property first at the notary's office, where the original deed is bound in a volume with other deeds; then it is of record in the fiscal bureau of the treasury department, at the registry of property of the district in which the property is situated, as well as in the municipality in which it is located. If fire destroys one it can always be replaced.

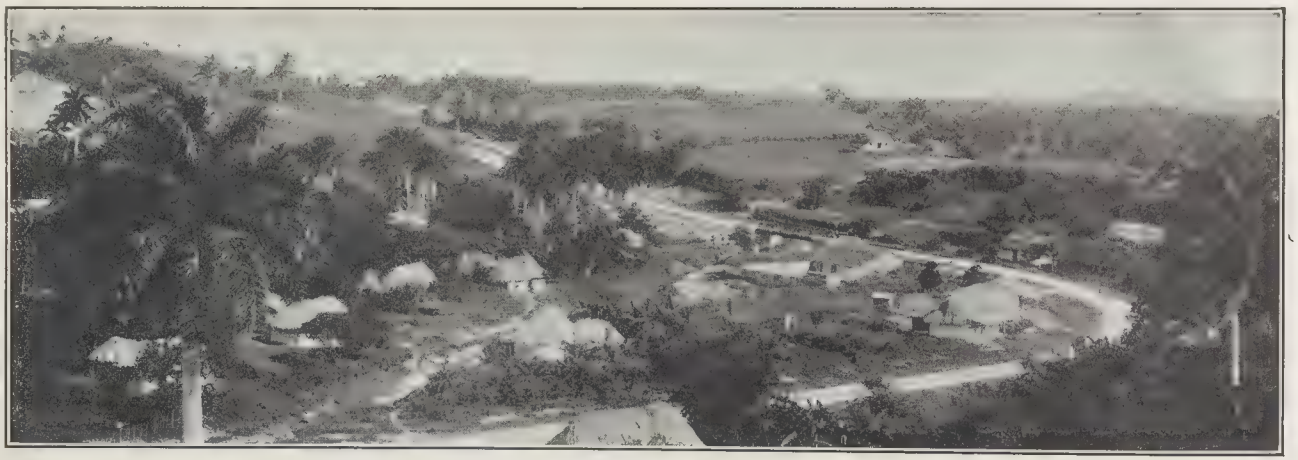
NOTARY CHARGES

In Cuba the notaries are lawyers, and pass competitive examinations before they are eligible to the position. They are also compelled to give a substantial bond commensurate with the importance of their particular office, before assuming same. The cost of executing a deed before a notary in Cuba is regulated by a tariff, but this is frequently modified by the contracting parties bargaining with the official. While a notary will not make a deed for less than $10, and the scale of their tariff is from two per cent of the consideration down to less than one-third of one per cent, decreasing as the importance of the transaction increases, a better rate can always be obtained. There are so many notaries, particularly in Havana, that a keen competition exists. The charges can often be reduced by one-half, or even more.

REGISTER FEES

The fees for the registration of a deed vary with the amount specified as the consideration. For instance, a deed in which the purchase price is fixed at $300 entitles the register to a fee of $3, or one per cent. A deed for $500

costs no more. From $1000 to $1500 the fee is $5, or one-half of one per cent on the first mentioned figure. From $5000 to $8000 the rate is $10, or one-fifth of one per cent; when the consideration is doubled, the rate drops to one-eighth of one per cent, and when it reaches $20,000 the charges are but one-tenth of one per cent. If the amount is large a reasonable figure can always be arrived at by arranging the matter with the register when the documents are taken to him, or, better yet, by ascertaining what his charges will be before the papers are drawn up. The registers are also lawyers, who pass competitive examinations before they can even be candidates for a vacancy in the corps of registers, for it is a position most difficult to secure, and before taking possession of an office, all registers must give ample bond.



Courtesy of United Railways of Havana

VALLEY OF JARUCO


Stripping and Sorting
Tobacco in Bales, Ready for Inspection
Making Ready the Wrappers
Tobacco Field
Cigar Makers at Work
Growing Tabacco Under Cheese-cloth Shade

ROMEO & JULIETA CIGAR FACTORY

The Romeo & Julieta cigar factory has been one of the most famous brands of Havana cigars known the world over. No more famous cigars exist than those made by the Romeo and Julieta factory situated at Belascoain 2 A Havana, the capital of the Republic. It has for many years been the solace of smokers the world over, and with each passing year becomes more and more popular. The factory buys its tobacco from the most famous vegas in the Vuelta Abajo section. It is then selected and baled with the utmost care. Once it arrives at the factory, the care is continued throughout various processes until the tobacco is turned out in the finished product. This factory has to-day the enormous production of 85,000 cigars a day and has been in demand by connoisseurs in every country of the world.



Señores Rodgriguez, Argüelles and Company, the proprietors, claim that the greatest success in Havana's cigar history of the Romeo and Julieta cigars has been a success of quality.

"H. UPMANN"

This world renowned and large "Independent" Havana Cigar Factory dates away back to the year 1844, when it was founded by Mr. Hermann Upmann, uncle of the present owner. Without any change in its ownership or its management, the celebrity of this house has grown steadily and surely. The "Upmann" factory employs all the year around fully 1,200 working people, about 900 of them men and 300 women. The yearly output of cigars is averaging easily 25,000,000 and distributed over considerably more than 200 sizes, ranging from $40 to $1500 per thousand. The quality of the "H. Upmann" Cigars, which are elaborated exclusively with Vuelta Abajo leaf, is unexcelled not alone in the beautifully made fine sizes but also in the lower priced goods, and the smoker of fine flavored Havana Cigars in whatever country he may live, is always sure of getting the very best in asking for an "H. Upmann."



H. UPMANN—CIGAR FACTORY, HAVANA

POR LARRAÑAGA



FACTORY

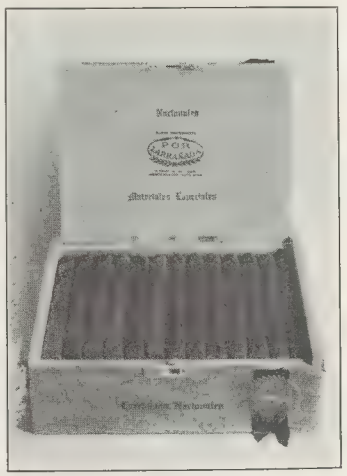
Por Larrañaga is the oldest of the "Not in the Trust" Havana factories. Its output is 10,000,000 cigars a year, and they are distributed all over the world with the exception of two countries, Italy and Persia, on account of the State's monopoly.

In Larrañaga's list of patrons are found all the royal houses and the most exclusive clubs of Europe, and several of the presidential palaces of America. The popularity of the brand in England prompted Rudyard Kipling to mention it in one of his most beautiful poems, "The Betrothed," in which he says: "There's peace in a Larrañaga."

The commercial arrangement of Por Larrañaga embraces a complete chain of representations and agencies around the world. Its industrial efficiency and success is founded on the purity of its materials and the very old methods used in manipulating the tobacco leaves, combined with the up to date manner of packing and finishing its cigars.

It is a "rendezvous" of all persons visiting Havana. The autograph album of the factory is filled with the names of authors, journalists, statesmen, prominent politicians, orators, singers, poets, merchants, priests, etc.; in a word, all the famous people who have visited Havana.

Arrangements have been made to cordially welcome any visitor to the factory, and the doors are open to them from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. each day except Sunday. All travelers to Havana should take advantage of this offer and see this great cigar factory in operation.



THE PRODUCT

LA "AFRICANA" AND "HERNANI"

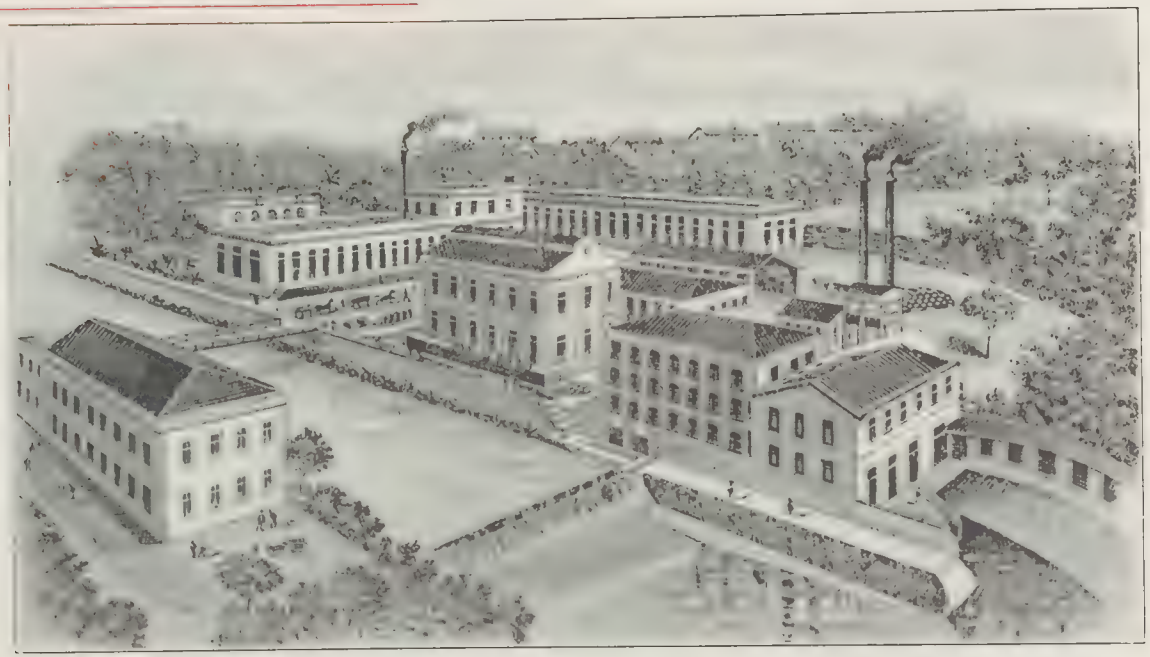
La "Africana" and "Hernani" are two brands of cigarettes that for their quality of cut tobacco, their paper, and the care taken in their elaboration, has been in existence at the head of cigarette brands of Cuba for fifty years, and are manufactured by Señores Sarasqueta Quiñones and Company, the factory being situated at 232 Monte Avenue, Havana. This firm also makes the well-known brand of cigars "Hernani" which for years have been the predilected brand of cigars for the majority of travelers in Cuba, especially among the American tourist. The "Hernani" brand has gained its fame by the constant use of the best Vuelta-Abajo tobacco in the Cuban market, which fame also could be applied to the "Africana" and "Hernani" brands of cigarettes. The making of "cut press tobacco" is also one of this firm's specialties.

"LA REALIDAD" CIGAR FACTORY

"La Realidad" de Raul Partagás while not as large as other cigar factories is famous for its unexcelled cigars. The offices and factory of "La Realidad" are located at 86 and 88 Monte Avenue, in the City of Havana.

Sr. Partagás, grandson of the world-renowned cigar manufacturer, Partagás, deceased long ago, is at present the owner of the brand "La Realidad."

The brand "La Realidad" is not only famous for the workmanship and care taken in the manufacture of its cigars, but for the high quality of tobacco used, which comes from the best sections of the Vuelta Abajo and Partido districts.



MESTRE AND MARTINICA FACTORY

Among the industries which have perfected their products, improving them far beyond similar foreign ones, mention must be made of the great factories which produce chocolates, sweets, crackers, biscuits and refined sugars; of these, the best on account of the excellent quality of its products is *Mestre y Martinica* the only Cuban firm that is *over a century old* and which is managed by Cubans.

It is at present a first class manufacturing establishment, the best of its kind, and in this industrial bee hive over three hundred persons find work. The motive power is hydraulic, derived from the Almendares river and equivalent to 200 H. P.

Its chocolates are not equalled in quality by any other firm. The sweets produced by this factory are *the best in the world* because the Cuban sugars and the Cuban fruits, such as the guava, pineapple, etc., are of the richest flavor. With pride we devote our attention to this factory, not only on account of its antiquity, but because its products are of the best among those of its class.



LA ESTRELLA CANDY FACTORY

La Estrella was established in 1868, but the development of the industry of manufacturing of chocolates, sweets, crackers, biscuits and refined sugars was not taken up seriously until 1900, when an up-to-date plant was built at 62 Infanta Avenue, Havana, occupying 26,000 square metres.

This factory specializes in the production of sweets made from Cuban fruits, such as guava, pineapple, orange, etc., for which it has obtained gold medals and the Grand Prix in all the expositions where their sweets have been presented.

To show the importance and magnitude of this factory, mention can be made of its packing department, which uses yearly 600,000 pounds of tin and 2,000,000 feet of wood, employs 1,200 hands, and has an electric plant of 500 kilowatts power.



BACARDI

Santiago de Cuba

THE leading industry of the City of Santiago is the distillation of liquors; and the most notable among all the distilleries is the new plant of Bacardi & Co., which firm has produced since 1838 the famous rum "Bacardi," better known as the National Drink of Cuba. "Bacardi" is a delicious product distilled from the highest grade sugar cane after the most approved scientific methods; and many Americans sojourning in Cuba, whether in times of peace or war, have sampled this famous beverage and acclaimed its merits. It has gained the confidence of the medical profession and when a stimulant in cases of anemia has been necessary, the physicians have prescribed it freely. In 1889 Alfonso XII, King of Spain, was in a dangerous state of weakness through an attack of grippe. Alcoholic stimulant was prescribed and after careful investigation was made among all known brands of cognacs, rums, brandies, whiskies and similar liquors, the "BACARDI RUM" was selected for its purity. It is not surprising, therefore, that the firm are purveyors to the Royal House of Spain, with the right to use the coat of arms; and for the excellence of their products, "BACARDI" has obtained numerous recompenses and awards at every exposition held in America or abroad since the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876 to this day.

Until recent years "BACARDI" was little known to the American public, but owing to large tourist traffic in Cuba and the efforts of the United States Representative, Sr. D. S. de Jongh, of 127-129 Water Street, New York City, BACARDI is now well known in all the principal cities of the Union and stands in rank as the best of its class.

BACARDI is in a class by itself and preferable to anything of its kind in the market. As a cordial it has no rival, and as a mixer none approaches its standard.

NUEVA FABRICA DE HIELO, INC.



This Ice Plant was established in 1888, and now owns the two largest breweries in the country, namely, **"La Tropical"** and **"Tivoli,"** having on the market the following brands of beer: light beers, "La Tropical," "Tívoli" and "Aguila"; dark beers: "Excelsior" and "Munich" style; malt extract "Maltina-Tívoli." These brands, because of their excellent quality, are patronized by the people all over the Island and by tourists who in the winter season come to visit us.

These products have been awarded grand prizes at the following Expositions· London, Brussels and Munich; that is to say, the most famous cities of the brewing industry. The Tivoli brand obtained



THE NUEVA FABRICA DE HIELO, INC., BOTTLE MANUFACTORY

"LA TROPICAL" BEER GARDENS



THE CHAPEL

THE LAKE

GARDENER'S COTTAGE

THE DOME

"LA TROPICAL" BREWERY

gold medals in St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A., and at the Exposition of Food Products at Paris. The **Nueva Fabrica de Hielo, Inc.,** also owns a bottle factory, completely equipped with every modern design, equal to any of its kind in the world, for the exclusive manufacture of the patented "Owens" bottle.

TRANSPORTATION

BY means of its good systems of steam railroads, its electric roads, the really excellent highways, the telegraph and telephone systems, communication in Cuba is upon a modern basis. In many Latin-American Countries, one of the great difficulties that is encountered is the lack of communication. In some of the larger countries, it is a fact that it is more expedient to get articles from a foreign country than to secure the same article from a distant part of the same republic. The great natural barriers in many of the countries are almost insurmountable in establishing a system of inter-communication. It is this lack of communication between the various districts of the Pan-American Countries that has held back development more than anything else. With the establishment of communication, the building of good roads, the establishment of good adequate railroad service and the setting up of telegraphic communication, there has come progress and development.

In Cuba, while there is room for advancement, the system of intercommunication by all means is good. It is possible to travel from one section of the island republic to the other with comparatively little difficulty and it is possible to communicate by post or telegraph with any province. Naturally the systems of communication are more advanced and more modern in some of the older established districts than in others, but there is a general advancement that is having its effect upon the commercial development of the country.

RAILROADS BEFORE SPAIN

Cuba had railroads before Spain the mother country. The island was the second country in America to operate a steam railroad and that was eleven years before the road was operated in Spain. The first railroad was built in 1837, and opened to traffic on November 19th of that year. It was constructed under the auspices of the Junta de Fomento de la Habana (The Improvement Board of Havana) and was known as the Caminos de Hierro de la Habana (Railroads of Havana).

The railroad connected the capital with the town of Güines and was about forty-five miles long. Four years after it was opened to traffic, it was sold to a private corporation by the Government, and has served as a stimulus for the building of many other railroads in Cuba.

From the nucleus of the railroad has been built the railroad network of the Cuban republic of today. It has been a task that redounds to the benefit of the progressive country, and is of the character of work that is doing such a great deal for the future of Cuba.

Today there are four great railway systems in Cuba, the lines of which extend from one extremity of the island to the other. In proportion to its size Cuba is one of the least served republics in America in respect to railroad transportation. There are more than 2000 miles of railroad on the island that serve the public with transportation, besides a number of private roads that are used for commercial purposes solely. Trains are run daily over the roads from Havana to Santiago, but the cars run over the tracks of three railroad companies. There are branches of this main trunk line that connect the principal ports on both the north and south coasts with the principal points of the interior.

FOUR GREAT SYSTEMS

The four great railroad systems of Cuba are: The United Railways of Havana, The Cuba Railroad, the Cuban Central Railway, and The Western Railway of Havana. The United Railways of Havana and the Western Railway of Havana have terminal stations in the capital.

The first section of the through route between Havana and Santiago is furnished by the United Railways of Havana, the line of which extends as far as Santa Clara. There are a number of branch lines to the north and to the south, one of which runs to Batabano, where connections may be had with the regular steamship service with the Isle of Pines. The ports of Matanzas and Cárdenas on the north are connected with this road by branch lines, and the line is extended to within a short distance of Encarnacion, situated on the bay of Cienfuegos.

The seventeen principal railroads of Cuba with the mileage of each are shown in the following table:

RAILROADS	MILES	RAILROADS	MILES
United Railways of Havana	709.80	Central Caracas	35.40
The Cuba Railroad	595.00	Guantánamo Railroad	34.80
The Cuban Central	262.00	Tunas and Sancti Spiritus	24.22
The Western Railway	147.80	Rodas and Cartagena	14.30
Guantánamo and Western Railroad	83.80	North American Sugar Company	7.45
Havana Central (electric)	74.52	Yagüajay Railroad Company	7.45
Camagüey and Nuevitas	46.00	Insular Railway Company	6.06
Gibara and Holguín	42.80		
Jucaro and Morón	42.20		
Juraguá	36.02	Total	2,169.62

MILEAGE BY PROVINCES

Of these railroad lines the mileage in the Province of Santiago amounts to 590.55 miles; Santa Clara 429.45 miles; Matanzas 426 miles; Havana 483.76 miles; Camagüey 242.20 miles; Pinar del Río 118 miles.

The average railroad fare is from 4½ cents to 5 cents a mile first class, and about one-half of that amount for third class, there being no second class rate.

The Cuba Railroad is the eastern system of the Havana-Santiago route, running between Santiago and Santa Clara. An immense and a relatively new territory of Cuba is served by this important road. Among the principal ports that it touches is Antilla on Nipe Bay, a section that is becoming the center of American activity of all kinds.

The Cuban Central Railway runs from the ports of Concha and Caibarien, on the north coast, and connects these two ports with Cienfuegos on the south coast. A portion of this system is used to form a part of the Havana-Santiago route.

The main line of the Western Railways of Havana serves the famous tobacco districts of Vuelta Abajo and extends through the Province of Pinar del Río. Running as it does through the important tobacco country, it is one of the commercially important means of communication of the republic.

The Havana Central is an electric suburban line extending from Havana to Güines and Guanajay each about thirty miles from the Capital. All of the Cuban railroads are owned by private corporation although the first railroad built in the country was a government road but after it had been operated for some time it was sold to a private corporation.

NEW TERMINAL RAILROAD STATION

The new railway station in the City of Havana is one of the finest structures in the republic. It cost about $3,000,000, and is at the upper end of the bay and three new wharves which cost to construct in the neighborhood of a million dollars. The building is constructed of American terra cotta, and is 340 feet long. The main waiting room is 72x128 feet and is finished in Italian marble with mosaic floor.

Electricity is the motive power for the street railways of Havana, Santiago, Camagüey and in the City of Cienfuegos.

ROADS AND HIGHWAYS

The roads and highways of Cuba are unsurpassed in beauty by those of any country in the world. The fine roads were begun originally by the Spanish military authorities and were constructed at first for military purposes only. They have been extended and improved and are to-day used for commercial purposes and for pleasure. For automobile touring there is probably no place that offers more attractions than Cuba, especially in the winter seasons.

HIGHWAYS ARE EXCELLENT

The roads of Cuba are sixteen feet four inches wide, well graded, built upon solid foundations and are kept in constant repair. Trees have been placed on either side of the highways and they not only give shade for the comfort of the travelers but give an artistic touch to the country. At places the roads are lined with royal poinciana or flamboyante trees, which in the late winter and early spring are a mass of flaring intermingled flowers with the feather plumelike flowers, the limbs meeting over-head forming a canopy of blossoms and bloom.

On the older roads at their places the highway is completely shaded by immense laurel trees, the dark green foliage furnishing a striking contrast with the white ribbon of macadam archway. An automobile ride of these highways is a pleasure never to be forgotten. There are about one thousand miles of these fine roads. Havana province having the greater share of them.

Not only is there an excellent system of intercommunication on the Island, but Cuba is joined to the United States, Central and South American points and with Europe by excellent steamship service. Express lines from all of the principal eastern and southern ports of the United States are maintained so that it is almost as easy to make the trip from points in the United States to Cuba as it is to make a trip from one section of the United States to another.



New Terminal Railroad Station, Havana



The New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Co., generally known as the **"Ward Line,"** maintains a direct passenger and freight service from New York to Cuba, Mexico and Nassau (Bahamas)

In the Havana service, the Ward Line has twin-screw express steamers, with two direct sailings every week in each direction, viz.: Leave New York on Thursdays and Saturdays and arrive at Havana on Mondays and Tuesdays respectively; these steamers return from Havana on Tuesdays and Saturdays, arriving in New York on Saturdays and Tuesdays.

In the Mexican service the Ward Line also has twin screw steamers, the route being from New York to Havana (Cuba) thence to Progreso, Vera Cruz and Tampico.

In addition to the service maintained between New York, Cuba and Mexico, the Ward Line operates a fortnightly passenger and freight service between New York and Nassau (Bahamas).

To the south side of Cuba the Ward Line maintains a fortnightly service to the following ports: Naval Station (Guantanamo), Santiago, Cienfuegos and Manzanillo.

The offices of the company, of which Mr. Henry E. Cabaud is General Agent, are on Pier 14, E. R., New York City.

FOREIGN SHIPPING

IT is interesting to note the standing of Havana with the principal ports of the United States in relation to the number of ships and the tonnage thereof, entering the respective harbors from foreign ports. Havana has more foreign shipping than any port in the United States except New York, as the following table will show:

PORT	NO. OF SHIPS ENTERING	TONNAGE
New York	4,120	12,528,725
Havana	1,534	4,250,095
Boston	1,416	2,852,016
Philadelphia	1,104	2,274,625
New Orleans	1,047	2,017,854
Baltimore	595	1,102,479
Galveston	394	1,094,400



OVERSEA BRIDGE OF THE FLORIDA EAST COAST RAILWAY

COASTWISE STEAMERS

Steamship Companies operate steamers along the coast to various points, and a considerable amount of traffic is handled. There are steamers to the principal ports of Porto Rico at regular intervals, and steamers make schedule trips from Havana to Santiago and intermediate points. The same line operates a steamer to Caibarién also. Regular steamers are operated along the north coast from Havana west to La Fé, and steamers leave Batabanó on the south coast regularly on the trip to Santiago. There are also steamer lines from Batabanó for Manzanillo and Júcaro. Cuba has good steamship connections with all ports of the world, particularly with the United States.

The Peninsular and Occidental Steamship Company



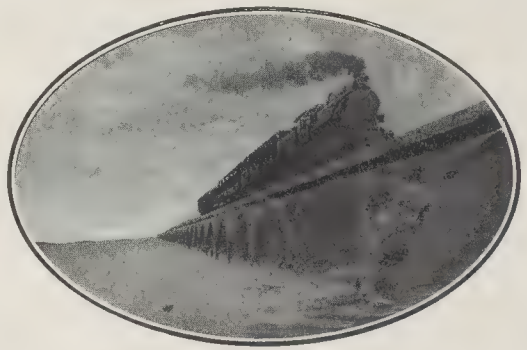
Steamer "Olivette" of the P. & O. S. S. Co.

is the official fast mail route between the United States and Cuba, operating a daily (except Sunday) passenger and freight service to and from Havana—56 hours between Havana and New York—making close rail connections at Key West, Florida, with The Florida East Coast Railway, the famous **Oversea Railroad,** and at Port Tampa, Florida, with the "Atlantic Coast Line Railroad," the **Standard Railroad of the South.** The Florida route is the Short-sea and quickest route between all points in the United States and Cuba.

During the winter season this Company maintains a Tri-Weekly Service between Miami, Florida, and Nassau, Bahamas.

The home office of The Peninsular and Occidental Steamship Company is at Jacksonville, Florida, with branch offices at 4 O'Reilly Street, Havana, Cuba, Key West, Port Tampa, Miami, Florida, and Nassau, Bahamas.

The management of the Company, of which R. W. Parsons is President, P. J. Saunders, General Manager, T. K. Bensel, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, T. B. Walker, Traveling Passenger and Freight Agent and Elgin F. Curry, Havana Passenger Agent, have as their first thought the safety, convenience and comfort of the passengers traveling on their steamers.



Oversea Railroad

COMMERCE

THE commercial possibilities of the Republic of Cuba cannot be indicated with any degree of certainty suffice it to say that seldom in the history of nations has a country begun with practically nothing but location, climate and soil as assets, devoid of credit, unknown to the commercial world for all intents and purposes, and still, at the expiration of a compraatively few years, been able to make such an excellent showing as the following statistics demonstrate:

Total foreign commerce over	$300,000,000.00	Foreign exports of United States per capita	22.00
Exports for fiscal year ending in June 1913	165,000,000.00	Foreign imports of United States per capita	17.00
Imports for fiscal year ending in June 1913	132,336,932.00	Foreign debt of Cuba per capita	28.00
Balance of trade in favor of Cuba	32,663,068.00	Foreign debt of Great Britain per capita	80.00
Balance of trade per capita	13.00	Foreign debt of France per cpaita	158.00
Foreign export of Cuba per capita	66.00	Foreign debt of the United States per capita	1000
Foreign imports of Cuba per capita	53.00		

Although Cuba has a larger per capita debt than the United States, her per capita foreign commerce is 500 per cent higher than that of the United States.

More merchandise enters and leaves the harbor of Havana than any in the United States except New York.

Cuba's annual sugar crop exceeds $120,000,000.00. Her tobacco yield is valued at $32,000,000.00.

Although the groves are young, citrus fruit, pineapples, and vegetables produce $5,000,000.00 annually.

Coffee, cocoa, honey, asphalt, iron, henequén, mahogany, cedar, etc., yield $10,000,000.00.

Our exports have increased in ten years 140 per cent.

Our imports have increased in ten years 82 per cent.

All but 15 per cent of Cuba's exports go to the United States.

Owing to the European war which began in the summer of 1914, the beet sugar product of France and Germany was eliminated, causing a marked rise in the price of cane sugar throughout the world. As a result of this, the value of the crop produced in the Island that year reached a total of $240,000,000. The latter sum seems almost startling, when it is taken into consideration that only 10 per cent of Cuba's area is cultivated in cane. Less than 3 per cent of available land is in tobacco and not over 5 per cent in other crops.

CHIEF ARTICLES OF TRADE

The main articles of imports sum to to the following amount per annum:

Potatoes	$ 1,897,066
Milk (condensed)	2,165,766
Flour (barrels)	4,327,806
Lard	6,148,827
Hams	735,918
Wines, etc.	1,473,391
Cotton goods	12,648,470
Shoes	4,980,055
Agricultural implements	429,744

The annual exports are:

Iron	4,238,321
Garden truck	164,357
Pineapples	1,317,687
Bananas	817,028
Cocoanuts	131,979
Other fruits	26,941
Fibers	179,232
Hardwoods	2,314,105
Tobacco (leaf and manufactured)	32,132,789
Sugar, this year	240,000,000

BANKING

BANKS

THERE are several banking institutions in Cuba, most of which have their headquarters at Havana, the capital city. The banking interests are, in order of importance, Cuban, American, Spanish, Canadian, German and French, and are represented by branches and agencies at the principal places in the Island. Owing to the facilities afforded by the system in vogue, namely, that of Branch Banking, as typified by the National Bank of Cuba, the leading financial institution, Havana is provided with better banking facilities than most cities of its size, being at the same time in direct touch with the chief financial centers of the world.

The officials of these institutions are necessarily men of broad ideas and courteous to their patrons, among whom various nationalities and classes are represented, thereby blending an extensive professional knowledge with local conditions. The deposits in some of them are in excess of $25,000,000, while the loans and discounts are entirely compatible with the most wise and conservative financiering. There are also Mortgage or Agricultural banks, which devote special attention to the business and development of the rural districts.

COMMERCIAL PAPER

The rate of interest charged by the banks on commercial paper of small denomination is 9 or 10 per cent per annum, but the rate decreases as the amount increases, if the solvency of the borrower is unquestioned. The business standing of the maker regulates the interest, which is sometimes as low as 6 per cent.

REPUBLIC OF CUBA—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FROM JULY 1st, 1913, TO JUNE 30th, 1914

RECEIPTS				
Customs —Revenues	$27,654,715.67			
Consular "	658,691.86			
Postal "	1,148,521.68			
Internal "	1,566,363.92			
Real Estate "	276,956.93			
Miscellaneous "	1,223,896.53			
National Lottery "	3,413,148.63			
Tax on Loan "	3,702,770.59			
	$39,645,065.81			
Reimbursements				
Budgets and Special Laws	$1,094,472.64			
Havana Police (Municipality)	902,303.94			
Loan of 1914	72,534.14			
	$ 2,069,310.72			
			$41,714,376.53	
SPECIAL FUNDS				
Postal Orders	$ 638,026.40			
Improvement of Ports	1,363,218.39			
Special Works	261,297.67			
Homes for Workingmen	31,352.39			
Water Supply of Cienfuegos	110,485.70			
Pensions—Army and Navy	169,337.40			
Loan of 1914	5,500,000.00		$8,179,577.95	$49,893,955.48
Sundry Accounts	105,860.00			
				$51,901,036.12

DISBURSEMENTS	BUDGETS Fis. Yr. 1913-14	Fis. Yr. 1912-13	Var.	TOTAL
Sinking Fund and Interest on Loan of $35,000,000	$ 2,439,971.04	$ 76,571.80		$ 2,516,542.84
Interest on Loan of $16,500,000	743,428.08	61,024.26		804,452.34
Sinking Fund and Interest on Home Loan	530,030.00	56,000.00		586,030.00
Administration of Taxes	423,493.02	400.00		423,893.02
Legislative Department	889,619.40			889,619.40
Judicial Department	1,831,325.20			1,871,672.16
Executive Department	158,152.13	40,346.96		158,152.13
State Department	807,773.41			817,827.12
Justice Department	227,310.68	10,053.71		233,292.69
Interior Department	10,129,007.72	5,982.01		11,033,698.25
Treasury Department	2,441,655.29	904,690.53		2,479 982.60
Public Instruction Department	4,803,290.75	38,327.31		5,160,550.80
Public Works Department	3,593,053.98	357,260.05		3,884,649.63
Sanitation Department	3,667,680.98	291,595.65		3,809,178.90
Agriculture, Commerce and Labor Department	519,879.90	141,497.92		557,562.44
Additional Budget	250.889.56	37,682.54		251,775.96
Surplus (Art. 5)	1,392,228.83	886 40		1,392,228.83
Sewering Havana (Funds Public Taxes)			2,778,822.64	2,778,822.64
10% Customs Collections, Havana. Morgan Notes			1,072,175.04	1,072,175.04
Dredging of Port of Sagua			357,751.52	357,751.52
Preceding Budgets			35,686.15	35,686.18
Laws up to 1906			6,403.00	6,403.00
Decrees by Provincial Governor			37,932.22	37,932.22
Laws from 1909 to 1914			1,216,076 49	1,216,076.49
Law July 22nd, 1910			267,762.46	267,762.46
Law July 25th, 1910			453,601.81	453,601.81
Police Department, Havana. (Reimbursed)			902,303.94	902,303.94
	$34,848,789.97	$2,022,319.14	$7,128,515.27	$43,999,624.38
SPECIAL FUNDS				
Postal Orders	$ 521,751.84			
Improvement of Ports	108,812.01			
Special Works	269,645.82			
Water Supply of Cienfugos	150,187.42			
Pensions---Army and Navy	146,392.52			
Loan of 1914	4,490,742.10		$ 5,826,262.23	$49,825,886.61
Sundry Accounts	138,730.52			

BALANCE IN TREASURY, JUNE 30, 1913	$ 2,007,081.64
CASH ON HAND, JUNE 30, 1914	$2,075,149.51

HAVANA, JUNE 30th, 1914



NATIONAL BANK OF CUBA—Main Office at Havana

NATIONAL BANK OF CUBA

THE National Bank of Cuba has been the depositary and fiscal agent of the Government of the Republic of Cuba since the establishment of the Republic in 1902, and also of the two American Governments of intervention. The Bank is the Government agent for the coinage of the Cuban National Currency, and is also a member of the American Bankers' Association, its correspondents being among the principal banks of the world.

The Capital of the National Bank of Cuba is $5,000,000.00, United States gold, with a surplus of $1,500,000.00.

The bank was organized in 1901 and represents Modern Banking in all its phases. It is equipped with a splendid steel and concrete building, on Obispo and Cuba Streets, Havana, this being the first structure of its kind erected in Cuba.

A branch of this bank is located at No. 1 Wall Street, corner of Broadway, New York City. Five branches are located in the City of Havana, at 88 Galiano Street, 226 Monte Street, 234 Jesus del Monte Street, 88 Muralla Street and Produce Exchange Building, respectively.

One branch in each of the following cities of Cuba: Santiago, Cienfuegos, Matanzas, Cárdenas, Manzanillo, Sagua la Grande, Pinar del Rio, Caibarién, Guantánamo, Santa Clara, Camagüey, Sancti Spíritus, Camajuaní, Cruces, Ciego de Avila, Holguín, Colon, Placetas, Trinidad, Santo Domingo, Güines, Gibara, Guanabacoa, Encrucijada, Remedios, Jovellanos, Guanajay, Güira de Melena, Rodas and Consolacion del Sur.

The branch buildings owned by this institution are all of the same construction and uniform in design.



ROYAL BANK OF CANADA –Home Office at Havana

Royal Bank of Canada

Branches of this Canadian institution are established throughout the Republic of Cuba in the cities of Havana, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Cárdenas, Sagua la Grande, Cienfuegos, Caibarien, Sancti Spiritus, Santa Clara, Camagüey, Nuevitas, Bayamo, Manzanillo, Puerto Padre, Antilla, Guantánamo and Santiago de Cuba. A general banking business is transacted, the bank's large resources of over $180,000,000 with capital and reserve of $25,000,000 placing it in a privileged position.

The Royal Bank of Canada was incorporated in 1869 and is foremost among the Canadian banking institutions, operating 330 branches in Canada and the West Indies. It has offices in London and New York, and correspondents in all parts of the world.

Branches of the Bank have been established in Cuba since 1899, with present headquarters at Obrapia 33, Havana. The Royal Bank of Canada acted as fiscal agent for the Government of the Republic of Cuba in 1904 for the payment of the Cuban Liberating Army, and its credit and reputation are most firmly established throughout the Island.

ZALDO AND COMPANY

NO BANKING institution on the Island of Cuba can point to a more world-wide claim of success than the firm of Zaldo & Company of Havana, located at Nos. 76-78 Cuba Street, having a branch office at Nos. 90-96 Wall Street, New York City.

The firm of Zaldo & Company has been conducting a general banking business on the Island of Cuba for many years, specializing particularly on Bills of Exchange, at long and short sight on all important capitals and cities of the United States, Mexico and Europe, as also, on all towns of Spain. They likewise issue Cable Transfers and Letters of Credit on New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, London, Paris, Hamburg, Madrid and Barcelona. This firm has large facilities and is one of the best houses in Havana and New York in all transactions connected with the Sugar Cane business in general.

Mr. Carlos de Zaldo, one of the members of the firm, who was one of the Secretaries of the late Estrada Palma Cabinet, is at present the President of the "Bank of Havana," and President of the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Navigation of the Island of Cuba.

STOCK BROKERS

Havana offers excellent facilities to people requiring the services of stock brokers, and orders to buy and sell stocks and bonds on margin for investments can be promptly executed by cable on the New York or European markets.

One of the best known firms of Havana are Hijos de Fumagalli (Fumagalli's Sons) of 84 Cuba Street. Señor Fumagalli was the pioneer of stock brokers of Havana, and his sons, the present members of the firm have maintained the confidence of his customers, possessing the energy, tact, intelligence and disposition of their father, who successfully conducted the brokerage business for many years. They are members of the Havana Stock Exchange and correspondents of Sternberger, Sinn and Company, of 60 Broadway, New York, who are members of the New York Stock Exchange. Daily quotations are received in Havana from all parts of the World.



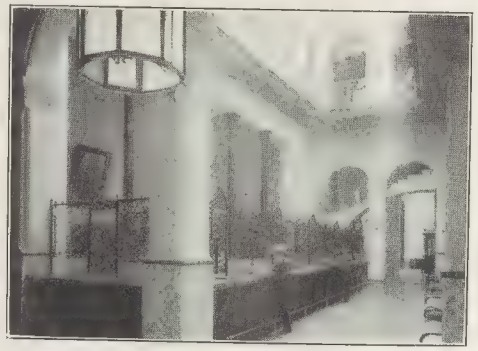
PRIVATE OFFICE OF SR. ARGUELLES

R. ARGUELLES' SONS

BANKERS

THIS firm, well and favorably known among the banking institutions of the Republic of Cuba, with large and commodious offices located at 38 Mercaderes Street, Havana, does an extensive banking business with the principal cities of the world, covering the acceptance of deposits and open accounts, collection and payment of dividends and interest, make money loans on collateral securities and merchandise, buy and sell public and industrial bonds, bills of exchange, etc.; collect drafts, coupons, etc., for accounts of customers, draw drafts on all the principal cities of the world and also on towns of Spain, Baliaric and Canary Islands. Make payments by cable and issue letters of credit, and also have large interests in the sugar cane industry throughout the Island.

Courtesy and promptness mark the dealings of this firm with their patrons whether the business be large or small.



INTERIOR OF BANKING HOUSE

NATIONAL MONEY FOR CUBA.

THE demand for a National Currency in Cuba, which for long years had been seriously felt, became realized when, on October 29, 1914, the President signed a bill, previously passed by Congress, providing for the coinage of National Money for the Island Republic.



1. Dr. LEOPOLDO CANCIO, Secretary of Treasury
2. Sr. EUGENIO A. ESTRADA, Secretary of the Commission
3. Mr. CHARLES A. CONANT, Monetary Expert
4. Sr. ED. I. MONTOULIEU, Technical Inspector

A Commission was appointed by the President, under the direction of Dr. Leopoldo Cancio, Secretary of the Treasury, composed of Mr. Charles A. Conant, author of the monetary system of the Philippine Islands and other countries, as monetary expert, and Sr. Eduardo I. Montoulieu, metallurgical expert and member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, to assist in carrying the law into effect.

Suitable designs were prepared by the Commission, after studying those of the different nations, and the services of Mr. Charles E. Barber, Chief of the Bureau of Engravers of the U. S. Mint, were secured for engraving and embellishing them.

On November 26, 1914, the President called for bids from the several banking institutions of Cuba, for carrying out the coinage contract, and

it was awarded January 12, 1915, to the National Bank of Cuba, fiscal agent of the Government since the establishment of the Republic. This institution not only presented the best figures, but offered inducements and advantages to the Government which the other bidders could not approach.

On February 5, 1915, Mr. Montoulieu's commission was extended to that of Technical Inspector for the Cuban Government at the Philadelphia Mint, and on March 9, 1915 the first Cuban coin was struck there. It was a ten cent piece, bearing the legendary Star and coat of arms of Cuba, the act being witnessed by Messrs. A. M. Joyce, Superintendent of the Mint, Robert Clark, Superintendent of the Coinage Department, Charles E. Barber, Chief of the Bureau of Engravers, and E. I. Montoulieu, Technical Inspector for Cuba.

The first delivery of new coins was made by the National Bank of Cuba on April 7, 1915, to the amount of $731,020, and they were put into circulation forthwith. The amount delivered to date is $3,632,330.

The unit of value of the new system is a gold dollar of the same weight and fineness as the American dollar, silver and other coins being based on the gold standard.

To keep the silver coins at par with gold, the contract with the National Bank of Cuba stipulates that the Government will maintain a cash reserve in gold equal to 30% the first year, 25% the second year, 20% the third, year, and 15% thereafter, as a guaranty of the silver in circulation, which provision, together with a restriction of the amount of silver to be coined, is expected to amply maintain it at par with the gold standard.

The denominations of the authorized gold coins are as follows: $20, $10, $5, $4, $2 and $1 pieces; those of silver, 1 dollar, 40c, 20c and 10c pieces, and of nickel 5c, 2c and 1c pieces.

The gold coins are stamped with a head profile of José Martí, known as the Apostle of the Cuban Revolution, on the obverse, and the Cuban coat of arms and other appropriate symbols on the reverse, and the coins are considered beautiful specimens of art.

Only the National coins and those of the United States have the legal tender power, the law providing that the French and Spanish coins, which are still in circulation, shall be repatriated at specified periods under Government direction.

EDUCATION

EDUCATIONAL matters in Cuba are directly under the supervision of the Department of Public Instruction and Fine Arts. Such institutions as the University of Cuba, at Havana, the School of Arts and Crafts, the school of Painting and Sculpture, the National Conservatory of Music and Declamation, the national and other public librairies, and the National Astronomical Observatory are under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of this department of the Government. Education is compulsory in Cuba and the school system is necessarily modern, for until but a few years ago, little attention was paid to the education of the youth of the country. With modern developments and progress, it became evident that as the youth of the country were educated the country would progress much faster. The development of the country could not do more than keep pace with the enlightenment of the people.

Statesmen of Cuba have realized that. They found from experience that the greatest asset of the country was its children, and to better their condition meant to better the condition of the country. It was working along that line, that schools were built and while the young were being instructed in the elements, teachers were being instructed in the normal schools.

UNIVERSITY OF HAVANA

Standing out alone as the highest institution of learning in Cuba, and distinctive as an educational institution in Latin America is the University of Havana, the national university of Cuba. This university was founded in 1728 as a pontifical and royal university. It became an autonomous institute under the patronage of the colonial Government in 1842, and in 1899, under the independent republican Government of Cuba, it became the national university and as such underwent a reformation. Much of the older type of organization has been retained by the institution, and for that reason, among others, it holds a distinctive place among Spanish-American higher institutions of learning.

Despite the modernizing processes through which the institution has passed, it retains its colleges of sciences and letters, while the general run of Spanish-American universities have devoted themselves more particularly to the instruction of the yough along strictly professional lines, such as the law and engineering. The central feature of the school remains the College of Letters and Sciences, but the university is not without its professional colleges. The courses of philosophy, history, literature and science given in the College of Letters and Science are not only attended by the students in that department alone. but students in the professional colleges may elect to take certain of the courses. All of the departments of the University, with the exception of the College of Medicine, are situated on the c ampus. The University consists of detached and adjacent buildings. The main building contains the Administrative Offices, the College of Law, and the Ethnological, Archaeological and National History Museums. The Schools of Engineering, Agriculture and Architecture are in a one-story structure directly to the rear of the main building. It is proposed to erect buildings for the Medical College near the campus, but at present the buildings of that department are the structures formerly used for military barracks within the city proper. The buildings of other departments of the University are grouped about the campus. One of the new buildings erected is a handsome stone auditorium, which is sufficiently large to comfortably seat 800.



CLASSROOM IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL—SAGUA



KINDERGARTEN



CLASSROOM IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL—CAIBARIEN



UNIVERSITY OF HAVANA—MAIN BUILDING



SLOYD CLASSROOM SANTA CLARA



STUDENTS OF NORMAL KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL



PUPILS DRILLING—PINAR DEL RIO

EDUCATION IS COMPULSORY

While education was made compulsory in 1880, the law was not strictly enforced then. Under the protectorate of the United States the elementary and secondary schools of the island were re-established and the school system reorganized. Each municipal city was required to have a school board and every town was compelled to maintain a school and to enforce the attendance of children of school age.

The elementary schools are under the direction of one separate branch of the Department of Instruction and Fine Arts, while the secondary institutions and institutions of higher learning are under another branch of the Department. For secondary instruction there are a considerable number of institutes and colleges in Cuba, generally of a high degree of efficiency. A modern Military Academy, which corresponds with West Point in the United States, has been established recently at Cabaña Fortress, and bids fair to be a fine institution of its kind.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS OF THE REPUBLIC BY PROVINCES

PROVINCE	SCHOOLS	CLASS ROOMS				TEACHERS			PUPILS		
		Common	Kinder-garten	Sloyd	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pinar Del Río....	369	468	5	3	476	161	374	535	18,541	14,618	33,159
Havana.....	452	1,052	23	54	1,129	308	1,063	1,371	42,949	39,845	82,794
Matanzas	296	559	8	8	575	106	560	666	17,251	17,120	34,371
Santa Clara	554	936	12	8	956	238	1,051	1,289	31,270	28,998	60,2
Camagüey	152	238	4	3	245	56	230	286	7,825	6,834	14,659
Oriente.....	521	763	5	3	771	125	727	852	25,967	25,795	51,762
Total.....	2,344	4,016	57	79	4,152	994	4,005	4,999	143,803	133,210	277,013



RURAL TEACHER—PINAR DEL RIO



ON THE WAY TO SCHOOL—PINAR DEL RIO



RAISING OF THE FLAG—GUANAJAY



RURAL TEACHER—PINAR DEL RIO



KINDERGARTEN—SANTIAGO DE CUBA



SCHOOL HOUSE—SANTIAGO DE CUBA



RURAL TEACHER—MATANZAS

THE "PRESS"

CUBA is the fifth country in the new World to make use of the printing press. It was in 1707 that a small booklet was printed in Havana. Prior to that date printing presses had been in use in Mexico, Peru, U. S., Guatemala and Paraguay. A second printing press was put into use in Havana in 1720, a third is reported to have been used in 1735 and from 1760 until the present day printing presses have been in general use on the island. The printing of books and special articles was carried on in 1791 and encouragement was given the art by the establishment of a press in Santiago in 1771. The Santiago press was not used to any great extent until 1792. The study of Cuba itself was a matter in which foreigners appeared more interested than did the Cubans themselves. Books concerning Cuba appeared from European presses in greater number than locally, while the Cuban press turned out works on history and poetry. From the beginning of the nineteenth century presses began to appear in various places throughout the island, but the progress was not so rapid, as there was discouragement on the part of the Colonial Government, at times amounting to downright opposition.

The Gaceta de la Habana was the first periodical publication to appear in Cuba; it was started in May of 1764. It appeared Mondays, and contained chiefly political and commercial notes with various announcements of the Government. The paper appeared in 1782-83 as the official organ of the Government. In 1764 there also appeared in Havana a small but unofficial paper issued for general reading on Wednesdays, in imitation of and having the same name as a similar sheet, El Pensador, Madrid.

REAL NEWSPAPER APPEARS

The Papel Periódico de la Habana, which appeared first under date October 24th, 1790, was more like a newspaper than previous publications. At the beginning it was a weekly, but from 1793 until 1805 it appeared twice a week on Sundays and Thursdays. Then it came out three times a week under the name Aviso until its end, September 1st, 1810. This was really the original literary-economic periodical in Cuba. But the cities of the island followed the lead of Havana, but slowly.

The first paper was issued in Santiago in 1805, in Puerto Príncipe (now Camagüey) and Matanzas in 1813, in Cienfuegos in 1845, in Guantánamo in 1871, and other places added newspapers to their life as the occasion permitted.

There were but three newspapers in Cuba in 1800, although in 1831 the number had increased to thirteen. In 1860 the number of newspapers had increased to thirty-four, in 1890 to 136, in 1894 to 210, and at the present time there are more than 300 published throughout the Republic. There are more publications in Havana than in any other city, more than fifty journals being issued there, but there are seventy-five cities and towns in the republic that have their own local publications, many of them supporting several.

The newspapers of the larger cities are modern in every respect, and some of the publications are profusely illustrated. The newspapers in the larger cities have circulations as high as 25,000 daily, while those in the smaller centers are naturally smaller.

"DIARIO DE LA MARINA"

The publication of this important paper dates back to the year 1831. During that time there were various newspapers published in Havana, the most popular being the "Lucero" and the "Noticiero;" these papers were

merged and re-appeared before the public under the name "El Noticiero y Lucero de la Habana," the first issue under the name being published on September 16th, 1832. Some time later, efforts were made to secure for the paper some official character and to this effect a new title was to be given to it. These efforts were crowned with success and the paper, under the name of "Diario de la Marina" became the official organ of the Government, on the first of April 1844, under the management of Sr. Isidoro Araujo de Lira.

Various noted writers have contributed with their valuable share to maintain the paper in constant prosperity up to the present day and it now has its own building; great printing presses; excellent telegraphic service and a brilliant staff of editors and writers under the personal direction of Sr. Nicolás Rivero.

"EL CUBANO LIBRE"

"El Cubano Libre" was established at Bayamo on the 17th of October, 1868, by Carlos Manuel de Céspedes, the Supreme Chief of the Yara revolution, and was published in distinct places of the war field until 1871, then disappeared.

On August 3rd, 1895, twenty-four years after, it appeared again by the wishes of General Antonio Maceo, who appointed as directors the intelligent and patriot writers Mariano Corona Ferrer, and Daniel Fajardo Ortiz. Then the printing press was established on the shore of the river Baragua, near the fa mous pines of Mayarí. The Spaniards, knowing that "Cubano Libre" was edited on the field of war, started a strong persecution, and the printing press as well as the office was then removed to an inaccessible place among the pines and in a truly eagle's nest, where it remained until 1898. After the war it was published for a few days at Cubitas, and finally was installed at Santiago where it has appeared from the year 1898 to the present time.

On April 18th, 1902 the great patriot Mariano Corona died, and Daniel Fajardo took charge of the editorship of the "Cubano Libre", and has maintained the honor and patriotism that this paper inherited.

PRESS


EL CUBANO LIBRE


DIARIO DE LA MARINA


LA DISCUSION


THE LUCHA


EL MUNDO


EL DIA

PRESS


EL TRIUNFO
TREMENDO PANICO EN CONSTANTINOPLA
MONTEAGUDO EN SU CIUDAD NATAL
REUNION DE CONCEJALES


HERALDO DE CUBA


3 Cts. LA PRENSA 3 Cts.
LA GUERRA
LA ESPANTOSA BATALLA DE LOS TRES REYES


LA NOCHE


CUBA
EL ALMIRANTE FEETCHER REUNIRA 103 BUQUES EN GUANTANAMO
NADIE PIDE PAZ



"LA DISCUSION"

"La Discusion", a leading afternoon Conservative newspaper, was founded in 1889 by Sr. Luis Santos Villa, a notable Cuban journalist, who wrote in favor of the Cuban cause. Dr. Manuel Maria Coronado, a member of the Cuban Senate, the present proprietor, acquired control of the paper early in 1895. "La Discusion" was proclaimed the organ of the army of liberation, for whose benefit it printed a special medical section. On October 23, 1896, General Weyler suppressed "La Discusion" and imprisoned the employees, but Dr. Coronado escaped to Mexico, whence he proceeded to the United States and returned to Cuba as a member of a revolutionary expedition.

"La Discusion" has had the assistance of Cuba's most able writers and the staff of the paper is wholly composed of Cubans. Its etching and photographic department is of the most modern character. Dr. Manuel Maria Coronado takes an active part in the direction of the paper, of which the chief editor is his brother, Dr. Francisco de P. Coronado.

"LA LUCHA"

This important Havana daily was founded in 1885 by its present owner, Sr. Antonio San Miguel, a master of journalism and a man whose personality carries great weight in the country. During its first year, the paper was published in the printing office of "La Correspondencia." The following year "La Lucha" acquired its own printing machinery and removed to 9, O'Reilly Street, where it remained for a long time.

In 1894, "La Lucha" introduced in Cuba the stereotyping system and the French press "Derrier," but not content with the introduction of this modern improvement, Sr. San Miguel, in 1904, brought into the country the Walter Scott printing press and also various machines for linotyping, etc.

In March, 1909, Sr. José Hernández Guzmán, was appointed General Manager of "La Lucha" and he con-

tinued the good work started by Sr. San Miguel. During Sr. Guzmán's administration, the paper acquired another printing press, a new supply of linotypes and a building on Amistad Street, where the offices and shops of "La Lucha" are now located.

In economic questions, "La Lucha" exercises great influence and its articles on such subjects finds favor with the banking element, etc.

"La Lucha" is noted for its universal cable service (Laffan's agency).

The best writers in the country write for this newspaper and a great majority of public men, now holding high political positions, have also contributed as editorial writers.

"La Lucha" has a regular morning and evening edition, and such extras as are required to give the public news of great moment. This is the only newspaper in Cuba that publishes a section in the English language.

"EL MUNDO"

El Mundo, founded in July 1901, is one of the largest and most influential of Havana morning papers. It is independent in policy, and has a circulation of about 24,000 daily. The paper is established in splendid premises at 60 Aguila Street, where it operates a Hoe press capable of turning out 32,000 copies an hour; it has a modern engraving plant and employs 110 hands. The editor and proprietor is Sr. José Manuel Govin, and the administrator is Sr. Antonio Herrera.

"EL DIA"

On July 1st, 1911,"El Día" published its first number, under the management of Sr. Miguel Espinosa, one of the most concientious and brilliant writers that have honored the literature of the country, assisted by the very popular Commandant of the Army of Independence, Sr. Armando André y Alvarado, also a newspaper man of high note.

The publication of "El Día" was from the first moment a colossal success, unprecedented in the history of journalism of Cuba. The papers were snapped the moment they were on sale reaching the enormous circulation of 50,000 copies daily, a figure which has not been approached by any other Havana paper.

The importance and great popularity enjoyed by this paper, attained through its campaigns on moral subjects, was clearly manifested during the Presidential election of 1911, as there is no doubt that the victory of General Menocal and other candidates of the Conservative Party, was secured by the efforts of "El Dia," rather than any other factor during the campaign.

The paper has a rotary press, rapid and perfect, capable of running 32-page copies, some of the pages in colors. It also has foundry shops for linotyping, stereotyping and photo-engraving.

"EL TRIUNFO"

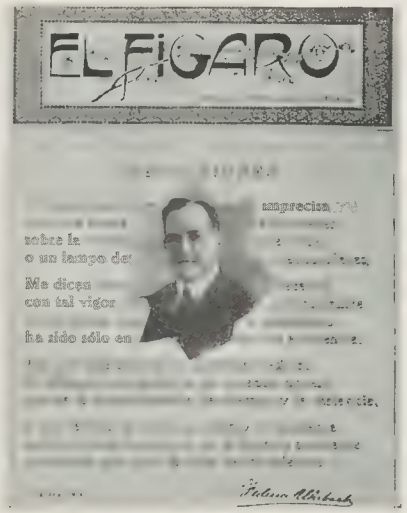
"El Triunfo" is a morning paper founded by General José Miguel Gómez ex-President of Cuba, to advance the cause of the Liberal party. The first issue was printed in 1907. Sr. Modesto Morales Díaz to whom General Gómez had ceded his interest in the paper, assumed complete control. Sr. Morales is well known as a journalist in Cuba. He is secretary of the "Press Association." The circulation of the "El Triunfo" is very large.

Sr. Morales bought a commodious building at 33 Virtudes Street, where the paper is edited and printed.

"EL COMERCIO"

"El Comercio" was founded August 1, 1881 and appeared weekly for five years. On January 1, 1887, it became a daily, having been acquired by several members of the Retailers' Association, who formed themselves into

PRESS


EL FIGARO


Bohemia


EL HOGAR
Antonio Zozaya


Cuba
Contemporánea
REVISTA MENSUAL
DIRECTOR
HABANA


GRÁFICO
INFORMACIÓN MUNDIAL
5¢


LA POLÍTICA CÓMICA
El "tapao" de Liborio
y el candidato de Menocal

a limited liability company to promote the enterprise. In 1905 Sr. Wilfredo Fernández, who is a member of congress, and one of the best writers of the country, became editor. The plant of the "El Comercio" inculdes five linotype machines and a rotary press, and its office is at No. 16 Chacon Street.

"CUBA"

"Cuba" is a well-known daily. It publishes two editions. The initial publication appeared in January 1907. Since that time the paper has won wide popularity. The Hoe press on which "Cuba" is printed is one of the largest in the island. The editor is Sr. José R. Villaverde and the administrator is Sr. Ernesto Villaverde. "Cuba" is now controlled by a limited liability company who owns the building they occupy at 42 Empedrado Street.

"LA PRENSA"

La Prensa, a leading evening journal was first issued November 6, 1909 by Dr. Carlos E. Garrido. It was a popular newspaper, for it contained local and foreign news and full baseball happenings right up to the time of printing. Hitherto the public had to wait for baseball news till the following morning. At first La Prensa was printed on the press of the Havana Post, later it changed to La Lucha press, and in 1913 the proprietor acquired the "Post" building, an up-to-date plant. Now in turn, it prints the "Post." "La Prensa" has a circulation of over 20,000 and about seventy employees are engaged in its production.

"LA NOCHE"

"La Noche," the latest evening newspaper of Havana, only appeared before the public in September 1912, but notwithstanding its short existence, it has, without a doubt, the largest circulation in the city. From the very beginning this paper launched itself into vigorous political campaigns, particularly so during the general elections which occurred during the time of its early career. It was then going through a period of uncertainty, as the staff

of editors and reporters was not as good as could be desired, and the cable service was very poor. While in this state of anxiety, the paper passed into the hands of "La Lucha" Company. This company, owning large shops with modern printing presses and having a splendid cable and telegraphic service, succeeded in making "La Noche" a paper of great demand with a large circulation, this success being due to a certain extent to the tactful appointment of a select staff of editors and reporters.

After the change of ownership, the management of the paper was placed in the hands of Sr. Antonio Iraizoz, a young man of lofty ideas, vast culture and great personal prestige and the ever-growing popularity of the paper is, to a large degree, due to his rare tact and untiring efforts.

"HERALDO DE CUBA"

The "Heraldo de Cuba" is one of the most modern and popular newspapers in the City of Havana, and its wonderful success, popularity and large circulation is due in a great measure to the splendid cable and telegraphic service, the competent staff of editors and reporters, and the modern printing presses employed in its production. It is a daily paper, and treats all topics concerning the public welfare with a conciseness and clearness that is greatly appreciated by the reading public.

The President of the House of Representatives, Dr. Orestes Ferrara, is one of the owners of the "Heraldo de Cuba," which has its general office and plant at No. 13 O'Reilly Street, Havana.

"BOHEMIA"

"Bohemia" is an illustrated weekly magazine which was first published in May, 1910, and the excellence of the subject matter, illustrations, and style of the review instantly appealed to the public. The sole proprietor of the

weekly is Sr. Miguel Angel Quevedo, who has been wonderfully successful in his up-to-date ventures. "Bohemia" is housed in a building of its own at No. 91 Trocadero Street. The weekly circulation of "Bohemia" is about 10,000 copies and it is constantly increasing.

"CUBA CONTEMPORÁNEA"

A monthly magazine published in Havana the 1st of the month, having a large circulation in Cuba, and all the Latin-American countries, as well as Europe. The director is the well known Cuban writer Sr. Carlos de Velasco, who for many years has conducted its direction successfully. The administrator is Sr. Julio Villoldo, with an office at 94 Lealtad Street. The most famous writers of Cuba as well as America, contribute regularly to the interest of the numerous readers of "Cuba Contemporánea."

"GRÁFICO"

An illustrated weekly, owned by Gráfico Publishing Co., of 75 Aguiar, Havana. President, Laureano Rodríguez Castells; Vice-President, Conrado W. Massaguer; Secretary and Treasurer, J. P. Massaguer.

Publication dedicated to world-wide news events, thoroughly illustrated with photos, cartoons, drawings, etc.

"Grafico" always takes a great deal of interest in matters of national importance and international consequence and is a constant supporter of the cause of peace, justice and culture.

"EL FIGARO," and "EL HOGAR"

Are illustrated reviews of world-wide known reputation, and the "POLITICA COMICA" is a satirical publication owned by Sr. Torriente, and the most popular in the Island.

NEWSPAPERS OF THE REPUBLIC

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

Place of Publication	Name	
Pinar del Río	La Fraternidad	Daily
	Región y Patria	Weekly
	El Popular	"
	Protesta de Occidente	"
	El Estudiante	"
	El Nacional	"
Consolación del Sur	La Tribuna	"
Artemisa	La Bulla	"
Guanajay	El Vigilante	"
	La Protesta	"
	Las Claridades	"
	La Justicia	"
	El Debate	"

PROVINCE OF HAVANA

Alquízar	El Agricultor	"
Bejucal	El Luchador	"
Batabanó	La Opinión	"
Guanabacoa	El Debate	"
	Eco del Comercio	"
	La Razón	"
	La Tribuna Liberal	"
	La Gaceta	"
	Las Dos Villas	"
Güines	La Realidad	Daily
	El Rayo	Weekly
	Letras Güineras	"
	La Voz del Mayabeque	"
Güines	El Correo Español	Weekly
Güira de Melena	El Güireño	"
Habana	Avisador Comercial	Daily
	La Prensa Medica	Weekly
	Agrícola	Monthly
	Azul	Weekly
	Bohemia	"
	Boletín Médico Municipal de la Habana	M'thly

PROVINCE OF HAVANA—Continned

Place of Publication	Name	
Habana	La Caricatura	Weekly
	El Comercio	Daily
	Cuba y América	M'thly
	La Cronica Medico Q.	"
	The Cuban Magazine	Weekly
	The Cuban News	"
	La Discusión	Daily
	Diario Español	"
	Diario de la Marina	"
	El Día	"
	El Fígaro	Weekly
	Gráfico	"
	El Hogar	"
	The Havana Post	Daily
	Heraldo de Casa Blanca	Weekly
	El Heraldo de Cuba	Daily
	Jurisprudencia al Día	M'thly
	La Lucha	Daily
	Listín de la Moderna Poesía	Weekly
	Luz	"
	El Mundo	Daily
	La Prensa	Daily
	La Política Cómica	Weekly
	Policia Cubana	Weekly
	Redención	"
	Revista Mercantil	"
	Revista del Este	"
	Revista Mercantil y de Fomento Urbano	"
	Revista de la Asociación de Propietarios Industriales y vecinos de Casa Blanca	"
	Revista de la Asociación de Propietarios Industriales y Vecinos del Reparto San Francisco y sus contiguos	Weekly " "
	Revista del Cerro	Daily
	La Semana	"
	El Triunfo	"
	Tabaco de Cuba	Weekly
	Tierra	"
	Teatro Alegre	"
	Comedia Politica	"
	El Veterano	M'thly
	La Voz del Pueblo	Weekly
	Revista de la Vibora	"
	El Viboreño	"
	La Voz de la Razon	"
Isla de Pinos (Nueva Gerona)	Isle of Pines Appeal	"
	Isle of Pines News	"
Marianao	El Sol	"
Nueva Paz (Palos)	El Fénix	"
Regla	Verdad y Justicia	"
San José de las Lajas	La Voz Lajera	"
	Primavera	"
	El Pueblo	"
San Antonio de los Baños	24 de Febrero	"
	El Escogedor	"
	El Agricultor	"
	Nueva Era	"

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

Alacranes	Matanzas Masónica	M'thly
Bolondrón	La Semana	Weekly
Cárdenas	El Popular	Daily
	La Unión	"
	La Tribuna Libre	"
	El Tiempo	"

NEWSPAPERS OF THE REPUBLIC—Continued

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—Continued

Place of Publication	Name	
Cárdenas	Muecas	Weekly
Jovellanos	La Republica	Daily
Colón	El Conservador	Weekly
	La Independencia	"
	El Liberal	"
Jaguey Grande	Reflejos	"
Jovellanos	Claridad	"
Matanzas	El Correo de Matanzas	Daily
	El Moderado	"
	La Nueva Aurora	"
	El Republicano Conservador	"
	Yucayo	"
	El Imparcial	"
	Sión	M'thly
	El Nuevo Jején	"
	Boletín de las Corporaciones económicas	Weekly
	Cívico Militar	"
	Gaceta Actualidades	"
	Matanzas	"
	Sports	"

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

Palmira	Los Tiempos	Weekly
Sancti Spíritus	El Fénix	Daily
	La Nueva Situacion	"
Cabaiguán (Sancti Spiritus)	El Heraldo	"
Guasimal	El Aprendíz	"
Remedios	La Razón	"
	La Tribuna	"
	La Joventud	"
Cruces	La Justicia	"
	El Popular	"
	Letras y Páginas	"
Rodas	Alma Cubana	"

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued

Place of Publication	Name	
Yaguajay	El Eco	Daily
	La Cotorra	"
Cienfuegos	La Correspondencia	Daily
	El Comercio	"
	La Tribuna	"
	El Noticiero	"
	Revista Económica	M'thly
	El Republicano	Daily
	Libertad	M'thly
	Boletin del Centro de Propietarios	"
	Páginas y Letras	"
	El Libertador	"
	Libertad	M'thly
	El Promedio	"
	El Nacional	Daily
Camajuaní	Albúm de Camajuaní	Weekly
	Camajuaní Progresista	"
Sagua la Grande	El Correo Español	Daily
	La Patria	"
	El Comercio	"
	La Nación	"
	El Nacional	"
	Ondina	Weekly
	La Tribuna	"
Sagua la Grande	Floral	Weekly
	El Mentor	"
Placetas	Justicia	"
Caibarién	La Verdad	"
	El Comercio	"
	El Deber	Daily
	Ecos	Weekly
Santa Clara	Diario de las Villas	"
	La Publicidad	"
	Los Rayos X	"
	El Combate	"
	La Ristra	"
Trinidad	El Telégrafo	Daily
	El Rosario	M'thly

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued

Place of Publication	Name	
	El Defensor	Weekly
	Cristiano	"
	Alegría	"
	Alma Joven	"
	Luz del Sur	"

PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY

Camagüey	Las Dos Repúblicas	Daily
	El Camagüeyano	"
	El Imparcial	"
	El Simun	"
	El Palo Bronco	"
	Boletín Oficial	"
	La Política Criolla	Weekly
	Camagüey Masónico	M'thly
	Primavera	Weekly
	Religión y Patria	"
	Perseverancia	M'thly
	Boletín de la Cámara del Comercio	"
	La Nueva Era	"
Nuevitas	Patria	"
	El Liberal	"
Ciego de Avila	El Pueblo	Daily
	La Trocha	"
	El Heraldo Español	"
	El Alacrán	"
	El Boletín Oficial	M'thly

PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

Santiago de Cuba	La Independencia	Daily
	El Cubano Libre	"
	El Partido Liberal	"
	La Tarde	"
	El Tiempo	"
	El Civismo	"
	La Trifulca	"
	Zeta	"

NEWSPAPERS OF THE REPUBLIC—Continued

PROVINCE OF ORIENTE—Continued

Pzace of Publication	Name	
	El Estudiante Oriental	Weekly
	Oriente Masónico	"
	El Católico	"
	Evangelista Cubano	"
	Hijo del Progreso	"
	Tabonio	"
	Boletin del Centro de la Propiedad Urbana	M'thly
	Revista Nuestra Sra. de la Caridad	"
Santiago de Cuba	Revista Municipal	Weekly
	Boletín Oficial de la Provincia	Daily
	Juan Bautista Sagarra	Weekly
Guantánamo	La Voz del Pueblo	Daily
	El Nacionalista	"
	El Heraldo	"

PROVINCE OF ORIENTE—Continued

Place of Publication	Name	
Guantánamo	El Repúblicano	Daily
	La Razón	"
	El Crisol	"
	Agricultor Práctico	Weekly
	El Loco	"
	Pétalo	"
Baracoa	El Liberal Nacional	"
	La Conquista	"
Manzanillo	El Debate	Daily
	La Defensa	"
	La Prensa	"
	Postal	Weekly
	Orto	"
	El granito de Arena	"
	Arlequín	"
Holguín	El Liberal	"
	La Razón	"
	El Correo de Oriente	"
	El Eco de Holguín	"

PROVINCE OF ORIENTE—Continued

Place of Publication	Name	
Antilla	El Eco de Antilla	Weekly
Gibara	El Triunfo	"
	El Comercio	"
	El Progreso	"
Mayarí	La Verdad	"
	El Mayaricero	"
	La Aurora de Nipe	"
Sagua de Tánamo	El Tanameño	"
Banes	El Liberal	"
Campechuela	Heraldo de Campechuela	"
San Luis	El Comercio	"
Jiguaní	Meridiano	"
Palma Soriano	Anunciador Comercial	"
Victoria de las Tunas	El Eco de Tunas	"
Bayamo	La Regenración	Daily
	Bayamo	"
Chaparra (Puerto Padre)	Chaparra	Weekly



Courtesy of United Railways of Havana

SCENERY NEAR GUANAJAY

PICTURESQUE CUBA

ATTRACTIONS IT OFFERS TO THE TOURISTS

YEAR by year, Cuba is gaining favor with the tourist. So close to the U. S., it is but a short trip for the tourist from the U. S. to reach this land of beauty, the gem of the Antilles. There the old civilization and modern meet as nowhere else in Pan-America. There the modern building rises beside the ancient Spanish structure crumbling in decay. There may be seen the historic edifices of a civilization that is past. It is a land of wondrous beauty. The climate is one that lures the traveler to the delightful country. There may be found the best of accommodations and it is all within a short distance of the center of population of the United States.

Cuba is the most accessible of the Spanish American countries, and tourists have taken advantage of that fact. Many of the tourists have been so impressed with the country that they have ceased to be tourists and have become residents. American influence on the island is and has been great, and American progress and capital are welcomed there.

The traveler from the United States encounters no hindrance in Cuba today. Upon arriving at Havana, after passing through the narrow entrance to the harbor between the ancient fortresses, Morro and Punta, the visitors and their baggage are quickly examined at the modern San Francisco dock where all steamers land their passengers.

HAVANA

IF it were true of old that all roads led to Rome, it is equally true now that all roads lead to Cuba. Indeed, the statement may be accepted quite literally.

Havana, the capital city of the island republic, is a great commercial center, and ships flying the flags of all nations and bearing the names of every port in the world congregate in her bay.

But Havana is more than a commercial center; it is a beautiful city, on a curving shore by blue gulf waters, presenting to the visitor, as he arrives, a scene like a curtain in a theater; a city which, after his landing, entertains him with changing views of fortresses and narrow streets, smooth seaside drives, and fashionable cafés crowded with pleasure seekers. Havana combines the strangeness of an oriental city and the fashionable life of a European capital. The streets and buildings are delightfully varied and phenomenally clean, and Havana now holds place among the cleanest towns in America. The city is healthful since Cuba began to clean the island from end to end, first under the skill of American army officers, and later under her own sanitary experts. No disease has become epidemic; even yellow fever has submitted to control.

The men who have made modern Cuba have destroyed none of the great reminders of the romantic past. The whitewash brush of civilization has not defaced the ancient monuments of Spain. erected when Spain was the world, the narrow, mediaeval streets, the shops that close in the noonday, the cobblestones and the houses that bear the battle stains of time and tragic history.

The city's hotels offer conveniences such as Northern travellers would desire. Golfing, surf bathing, a beautiful country club, driving and all out-of-door sports, such as racing, boxing, tennis, etc., give a charm to winter life in Havana. The island has many miles of good roads which have been built for the automobilist.



GENERAL FERNANDO FREYRE de ANDRADE
Mayor of the City of Havana

Havana's "tourist season" begins in November and lasts into April. During these months the mean temperature ranges between 76 degrees for the hottest day and 55 degrees for the coldest. The climate is perfectly cool at night, and conducive to restful sleep.

This capital city of Cuba, with a population of 350,860 is rich in romance, tradition, and history. It is picturesque in its architecture and physical attributes, delightful in its manners and customs, and fascinatingly interesting from all points of view. The water supply is unsurpassed in its absolute purity. Cable connections with the United States and Europe are close. First-class steamship and railroad lines operate between Tampa, Key West, Miami, New Orleans, New York and Havana.

The churches of Havana are a source of unending interest. They have a wealth of Dutch and Spanish tiles, of carved wood, of mahogany pillars polished till they look like red marble, and of splendid ceilings of rare mosaic. The Cathedral contains many paintings from Spain, solid silver altar pieces and services embellished with gold and of enormous value. In one niche of the Cathedral wall were the remains of Columbus, which were removed to Spain after the war.



Courtesy United Railways of Havana

MORRO CASTLE and MALECON—HAVANA

For the evening's entertainment there are several theaters, and the National, which is the fifth largest theater in the world, can accommodate more than three thousand spectators in the huge parquet and five tiers of boxes. A season of grand opera is held in this theater during January and February, and French and Italian operas are the favorites. Other theaters are devoted to Spanish plays and American vaudeville.

Havana is noted for having an up-to-date trolley car system, which reaches nearly every part of the city. The public cab and carriage service is one of the many excellent features of Havana, the vehicles being modern, and for the most part of the four-wheel Victoria type.

THERE is a series of Boulevards, the Prado, and parks which constitute the capital's chief recreation ground. The Prado consists of a central double promenade avenue lined with seats, and a drive on each side from Central Park to the sea front, where at La Punta it meets the Malecón, as the driveway is called; a sea wall, extending in a curved line from the Maestranza Building, on Cuba Street, to San Lázaro Tower, some blocks to the northwest. A superb gulf drive can be taken from Malecón to Vedado, a residential suburb, where gardens hold marvels of airy architecture.



DR. JOSÉ A. CLARK
Chief of Municipal Sanitation and Charities of Havana

On the plazas and along the parkway is encountered a cosmopolitan world of leisure and fashion, and people of every nationality, type, and degree pass in succession. Clubs, cafés, and hotel restaurants are filled at all hours with patrons lingering over drinks and ices.

In the month of March, during carnival time, everybody is merry; carriages of all descriptions, some decorated, automobiles, people on horseback, and masquerading groups drive round and round the Prado and Malecón in an endless line. Colored paper ribbons, called "serpentinas," and "confetti," are thrown by the people in a merry war, from balcony to balcony, sidewalk, carriages, and boulevard. No sad face passes unpelted with the colored paper showers, and sunset marks the day's ending beneath the rise and fall of laughter and talk.

The Havana stores are full of the finest merchandise to be had in Europe and the Orient, such as is not available even in the very largest cities of the United States; Chinese and Japanese fancy goods, Spanish scarfs and mantillas, Canary Island embroidered and drawn work, French lingerie, fans of every style and price, Panama hats, etc., are features of the Havana establishments.

CLUBS OF HAVANA

IN HAVANA there are three clubs having a membership of over 100,000. The membership of these organizations is composed mostly of Spaniards, but there is no bar to Cubans, Americans or any other nationality.

THE CENTRO GALLEGO, or Gallego Club has a membership of 43,000. This Club was primarily organized for the benefit of Spaniards in Cuba, who came from Galicia, a province of Spain. The club has constructed a building for its new headquarters that cost nearly a million dollars and is one of the finest structures in the Republic.

THE CENTRO ASTURIANO, or Asturiano Club has a membership of 36,000, and was originally intended as a meeting place for the natives of the province of Asturias, Spain, now residing in Cuba. This Club has spacious and handsome quarters at the head of Obispo Street, and facing Central Park.

THE CENTRO de DEPENDIENTES, or Clerk's Club, has a membership of 30,000 and was organized primarily for the benefit of the clerks of Havana and other cities of the island. Many business men of different nationalities belong to this institution, the home of which is a veritable palace, situated on the Prado, and is one of the most artistic buildings in Cuba.



CLERK'S CLUB—HAVANA

The three above mentioned Clubs have monthly dues of $1.50,

Spanish silver. They conduct night schools, give musical instructions in their club rooms, and each of them have splendidly equipped hospitals on the outskirts of the city, with spacious grounds and gardens for the use of the members in case of sickness.

There are a number of other smaller clubs representing the different elements of the Spanish colony. The Spanish Casino is the most exclusive of this class.

THE AMERICAN CLUB. The American influence on the island is, and has been great, and there is a good number of American residents. The American Club has handsome quarters on the Prado, Havana, having purchased its own building, and has a large representative membership.

THE UNION CLUB is recognized as the old aristocratic Cuban organization.

THE ATENEO is a new institution representing the Cuban literary and artistic element.

THE ATHLETIC CLUB, recently organized, already consists of nearly a thousand members, all of excellent social position, and enthusiastically devoted to all classes of sport.

THE GERMAN CLUB is another strong institution.

THE COUNTRY CLUB OF HAVANA. This Club is composed of the very best members of the foreign colonies of Havana, as well as of prominent Cuban and Spanish residents. The property of the Country Club is seven miles from the center of the city, near the suburb of Marianao and Bay of the same name. The Club is reached by either of two lines of electric railway or by automobile. A station of the United Railways is on the grounds. The property has all the desirable elements and privacy of a county estate, and the Club House is on such an eminence, that in direct view and seemingly in touch, is the architecture and life, of the suburban life of a city, as well as a magnificent prospect of sea on one side and tropical foliage on the other.

The golf links are located on undulating ground. The total distance for the 18 holes is 6,100 yards—the par



WAR VETERANS CLUB—Prado, Havana

is 72, bogey 82. The extreme variation in levels of the links is but 50 feet. Each fold hole is distinct in its characteristics, none are alike and all are interesting and difficult enough to inspire skill, yet none are unfair, in distances or hazards, for either good players or those less skillful. The contour of the ground and the tortuous stream running through the property meet the requirements of a perfectly natural golf course, and with little necessity for artificial hazards. The fairway and putting greens are of grass. The prolific growth and texture of the grass on the fairway is such that the lies are perfect. The links are kept in first-class condition throughout the year.

THE VEDADO TENNIS CLUB. This club is a popular and growing institution and is composed largely of the social element of the city of Havana.

THE HAVANA YACHT CLUB is also one of the popular Clubs of the city, which has large and comfortable quarters at La Playa, about nine miles from Havana, where there is a good beach and a sheltered wharf which affords splendid bathing and a harbor for the sailing, motor and steam craft of its members. Electric lines and good roads connect La Playa with Havana.

THE WAR VETERANS CLUB is situated on the Prado, Havana, where all the veterans hold their meetings. Its president is General Emilio Nuñez, Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor and one of the vice-presidents is General Dr. Manuel F. Alfonso. The actual President of Cuba, President Menocal, is a member of the club.



Private Residence

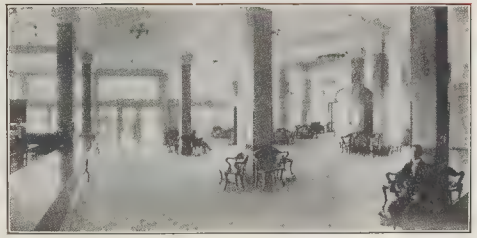


Central Park, Havana



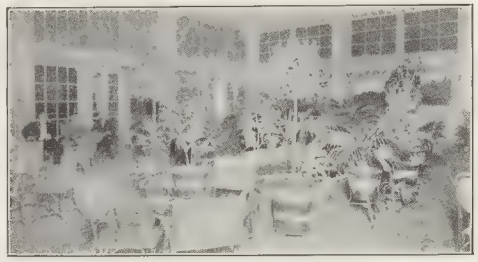
Colon Park, Havana

HOTEL SEVILLA



OFFICE AND ROTUNDA

HAVANA was slow to recognize the necessity for modern hotels, but the growing demand had its final effect. Pioneer among those to recognize the need was Sr. Urbano Gonzalez, who, as proprietor of the Pasaje Hotel, needs no introduction to the traveling public. Gratified with the instant success which met his efforts to make the Pasaje a model hotel, and foreseeing the need for further hotels of the better class, Sr. Gonzalez built the "Sevilla." The Sevilla has all modern improvements, while it is constructed on lines best suited to the tropical climate, with lofty ceilings, tiled floors, open courts, and balconies on which each room opens; it is equipped with every modern convenience. Each room connects with a bath, or is furnished with hot and cold water and sanitary conveniences. Electric lights, bells and telephones are throughout the house, and ample closet room is provided. Its furnishings are a happy medium between the special requirements of the North and South. Massive and comfortable furniture finds an admirable setting in the spacious rooms, where the absence of heavy carpets and draperies gives an impression of airy coolness. On the open galleries comfortable lounging chairs and convenient tables invite refreshment or repose. The public rooms are furnished with equal taste and distinction, and nothing is lacking for the comfort of the traveler. The cuisine and service are maintained at the highest standard. The table is á la Carte, with menu including the choicest of all that America and Cuba can afford, or the vineyards of France or Spain can supply.



PALM ROOM

THE MOST COMMODIOUS HOTEL IN CUBA



HOTEL SEVILLA, HAVANA

"HOTEL PLAZA"—HAVANA



BANQUET HALL

THE PLAZA, Havana's latest hotel, took its place in the front rank of hotels in Cuba since its opening in January, 1909. Built of reinforced concrete and stone, with all the floors of Spanish tile and stairways of Italian marble, the Plaza is entirely fireproof in every respect. Conducted on the European plan, and equipped with modern conveniences, bath, telephones, elevators, cafe, drug store, etc. All rooms have direct light and ventilation, and those without private bath have lavatory with hot and cold water.



THE CABARET

One of the features of the Plaza is the Cabaret entertainment, in their well equipped restaurant with an excellent cuisine. The hotel is leased from its owners, the estate of the late Marquis de Carbajal, by the Plaza Hotel Company, and is managed by the president of the Company, Capt. Walter Fletcher Smith, whose many year's association with "La Leal," speaks for his wide acquaintance with the traveling public, and bids fair for the success of the Plaza.

The hotel is patronized by Cubans as well as Americans.



HOTEL PLAZA

Central Park

HAVANA

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HOTEL INGLATERRA

The Hotel Inglaterra is Havana's oldest and one of the most frequented hostelries. It is situated on the fashionable Prado and faces Central Park. The Inglaterra, while the oldest in Havana, has been thoroughly renovated so that it has been converted into a modern hotel in every sense of the word, the proprietors having spared neither pains or money to make their place the best equipped and most fashionable place frequented by visitors to Havana. The interior of the hotel is a great success. It has a high wainscoting of imported Spanish tiles made in Andalucia. These beautiful tiles can only be seen to be appreciated, for they are of the most exquisite colors and most handsomely finished. A well equipped restaurant is run in connection with the hotel and meals are served a la carte. The cuisine is excellent, the chefs being expert Frenchmen and Spaniards. Their dishes are a delight to epicures. The picturesque palm garden and tea room at the rear of the restaurant is a restful spot for the visitors. Beautiful marble and tiled baths are to be found in every room. There is also a system of call bells, telephones, English-speaking waiters, servants and porters for the comfort of the guest.



HOTEL INGLATERRA, HAVANA

"HOTEL TELÉGRAFO"

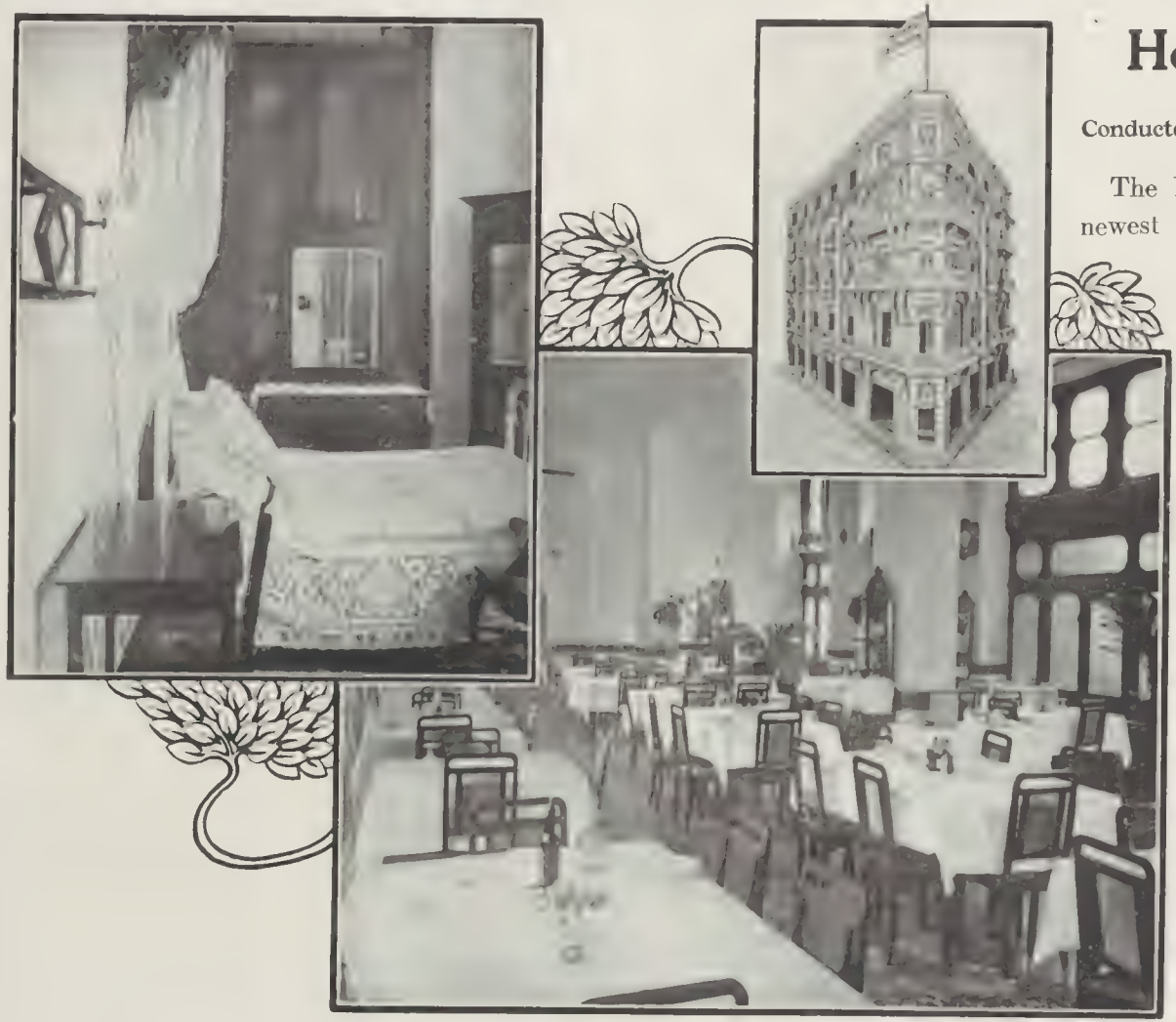


HOTEL TELÉGRAFO, HAVANA

The famous Hotel Telégrafo, for many years a great favorite with the traveling public, has recently joined in the modern march in Havana, torn down its old building, and at large cost, erected an entirely new structure, modern in every line and equipment.

The Telégrafo as it is now, contains eighty large and airy rooms, twice as large as the average hotel room in the United States. Nearly every room has its own alcove and all have modern conveniences. Each room is furnished with the handsome hardwood of Cuba. No country has a larger variety, nor more beautiful hardwoods than has Cuba, and these have been selected with rare skill and cause admiration from all who see them.

A feature for which the Telégrafo has been famous for many years is its ice creams and ices. This department is called "Helados de Paris," which, translated, means "Ice Creams of Paris." The fame of this department is justly earned. It is really the only place in Havana where every form of cream and ice is made and made as deliciously as anywhere else in the world.

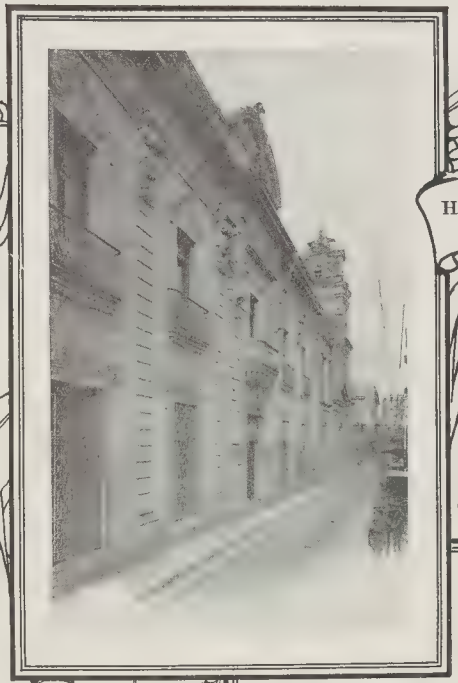


Hotel La Union

Conducted on American and European Plan

The Hotel La Union is one of the newest hotels in Havana, and is of absolutely fireproof construction. It is centrally located at the corner of Cuba and Amargura Streets. The hotel is detached, and an unobstructed view is had on all sides. All floors are built of Spanish tile and the stairways of fine Italian marble. Each room has a private bath, telephone, electric lights, and bells.

The restaurant is one of the most popular in Havana and is patronized by all business men as well as tourists. The cuisine is in charge of skilled Spanish and French chefs, capable of satisfying the most fastidious epicure.



HAVANA—ACADEMY OF SCIENCE



HAVANA—FIRE DEPARTMENT



HAVANA—ACADEMY OF ARTS AND CRAFTS



Students' Monument, Havana
Colon Cemetery



Student-Martyrs
Shot Nov. 27, 1871



Firemen's Monument
Colon Cemetery



NATIONAL THEATRE



President's Palace
With View of Senate at Right



PRADO AND SAN LAZARO
Havana



LUZ CABALLERO'S PARK—Havana



Produce Exchange, Havana

OTHER CITIES

WHILE Havana is the metropolis, there are many cities of considerable size in Cuba, and they are modern cities in every respect.

PINAR DEL RIO

The city of Pinar del Río is the capital of the province of the same name, and in it is the district of Vuelta Abajo, where the very best tobacco the world's market has ever known is produced. It is a modern city in every respect, having unsurpassed hotel accommodations for both commercial travelers and tourists.



PALACE OF JUSTICE—PINAR DEL RIO



ROADWAY NEAR PINAR DEL RIO

MATANZAS

The city of Matanzas is the capital city of the province, and is rated as one of the most attractive of the many attractive cities of Cuba. There are many beautiful parks and boulevards, and some of the finest residences on the Island have been erected in the more select section of the city. The Yumuri Valley, Bellamar Caves and the "Hotel Paris" on Tirry Avenue are among the attractions that appeal strongly to the tourists.

The soil of the province is rich, and it is fast becoming one of the foremost producers in the country of sugar.



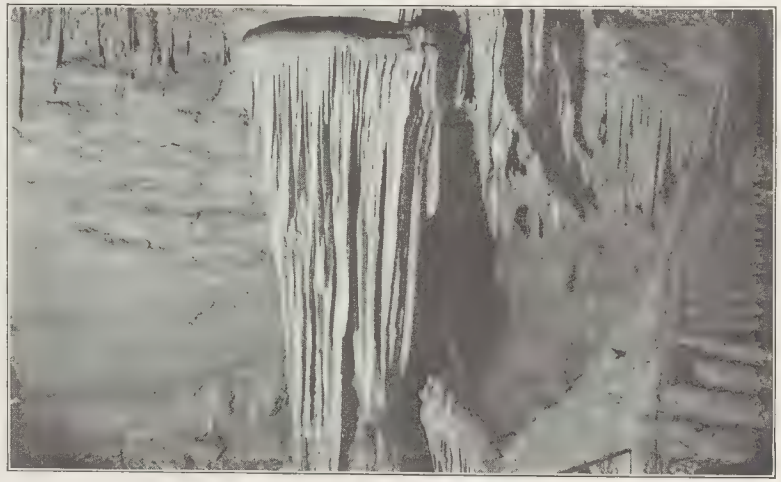
HILL OF SAN VICENTE, NORTH OF VIÑALES

SANTA CLARA

The city of Santa Clara is situated at a considerable elevation above sea level. Considering the age of the town the streets are well laid out and wide. It is situated in a naturally healthful locality and the sanitation of the town is modern in every way. For years Santa Clara has been noted for its healthfulness and for its beautiful women. Santa Clara is served by two trains daily to and from Havana, being on the line of the through service between the capital and Santiago de Cuba. It is the capital of the province of that name and has a population of about 27,000.

CÁRDENAS

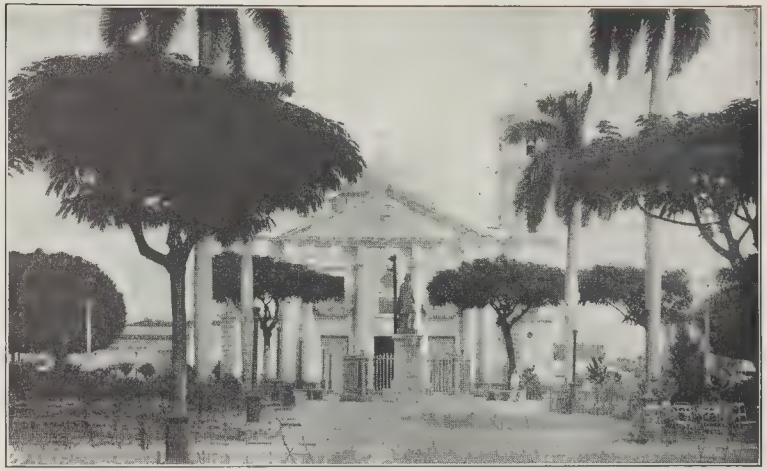
Cárdenas is third in rank among the sugar-shipping ports of the Island. The city is often termed the "American City," the name being applied to it on account of the large number of people from the United States residing there. The bulk of the sugar produced in the province is shipped from there and it has a population of 40,000 inhabitants. That it is one of the most progressive cities of the Republic is one of the boasts of the people. Cárdenas is not more than seventy years old, and in the matter of public utilities is ahead of many other Cuban cities. Its buildings are substantial and ornate.



BELLAMAR CAVES—MATANZAS

CIENFUEGOS

Cienfuegos, also in the province of Santa Clara, is twice as large as the capital of the province. It is situated on the south shore on one of those pouch-like harbors to be found at a number of points. It has been said that the harbor is the most magnificent in the world, and the opinion is not that of a single person, but of many, among them naval experts. The city lies at the base of a group of hills and has an ideally beautiful location. It has been made thoroughly modern and is one of the progressive centers of the Republic, and the commercial future of the city is indeed a bright one.



THE CATHEDRAL—CÁRDENAS



RAILROAD STATION—CÁRDENAS

SANTIAGO

Santiago, which was the first capital of Cuba, and is now the capital of the province of Oriente, is one of the richest and most progressive districts of the Republic, and commercially the second city of Cuba. Its chief products are sugar, rum, cacao, coffee, native woods, honey, wax, etc. High-grade ore and copper are being mined in the immediate vicinity of Santiago, and in Nipe Bay large deposits of low-grade ores are also found. Back of the city are the great plateaus of Oriente, where some of the finest agricultural lands in the country are to be found.



ROADWAY FROM HAVANA TO GÜINES

GÜINES

This town, one of the oldest in Cuba, is now rivaling the famous caves of Bellamar as a mecca for tourists. It is a most picturesque little place situated in an extensive valley. There are a considerable number of Americans in the vicinity who have made a great success of truck gardening, while further away is a rich sugar cane country.

CONCHA

The port of Concha is the "furthest north" terminus of the Cuban Central Railways. The visitor first passes through Sagua la Grande, one of the most advanced towns on the Island, and the town of Concha itself is extremely picturesque, and is a famous summer resort for the Sagua people and their families. Concha is famous for its crabs, lobsters, oysters and other kinds of shell fish, and excellent fishing can be obtained in the bay. Set like jewels in the sea, round about are the Cayos or Keys, each one rivaling a south-sea island for its charm and beauty of scenery, the delight and admiration of tourists.



A COUNTRY RESIDENCE



Morro Castle
Entrance to Santiago Harbor



Bird's-eye View, Santiago



Street in Santiago



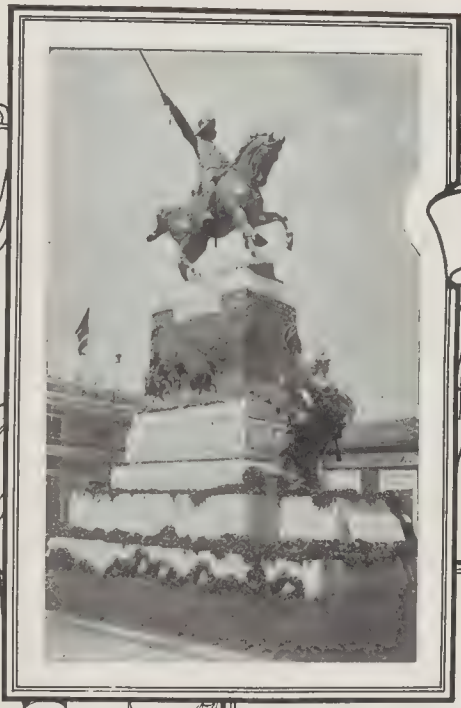
Custom House—Santiago

CAMAGÜEY

Camagüey (formerly known as Puerto Princípe), is the capital city of the province and one of the oldest picturesque settlements of Cuba, upon which a new era of prosperity is dawning. The Cuban Railroad Company owns and operates the excellent "Hotel Camagüey," which, while strictly Spanish in architecture and style, is provided with the best of modern conveniences. The hotel is managed by Sr. Luis Sanchez, ably assisted by Harry Barcena, two Cubans of large hotel experience, formerly of the Plaza Hotel of Havana. These two gentlemen speak English fluently, know just what is required by the traveling public, and are always on the alert to see in what manner they can improve the comfort and convenience of the hotel guests. The Cuba Railroad also owns and operates the Hotel Antilla, at Antilla, Nipe Bay, and one in Santiago. Two well-known Cubans are connected with the success of the Cuba Railroad and its hotels, Sr. A. Galdós and Sr. Francisco Rosado, general manager and traffic manager, respectively, of the company. It is due to the untiring energy and perseverance of the gentlemen above mentioned that the Republic now has a Pullman and buffet service comparable with any city in the world.

CAIBARIEN

This is a most important port, and is the outlet for several large sugar mills in its vicinity. Through it are also exported large quantities of tobacco from the tobacco centers of Camajuani, Remedios and Placetas, all large prosperous towns and offering something of interest each in its own way. The Cuba Central Railways have both broad and narrow gauge lines between Caibarien and Placetas. The narrow gauge runs through some of the prettiest scenery imaginable and is a trip which should certainly not be missed. The view from the rear platform of the train, when one has proceeded a little way on the journey, embracing as it does the wide blue ocean and Caibarien Bay, is one that will always be remembered. The town of Placetas, which is reached in less than two hours from Caibarien, enjoys the distinction of being the highest above sea level in Cuba.



Gen. Ignacio Agramonte's Monument, Camaguey



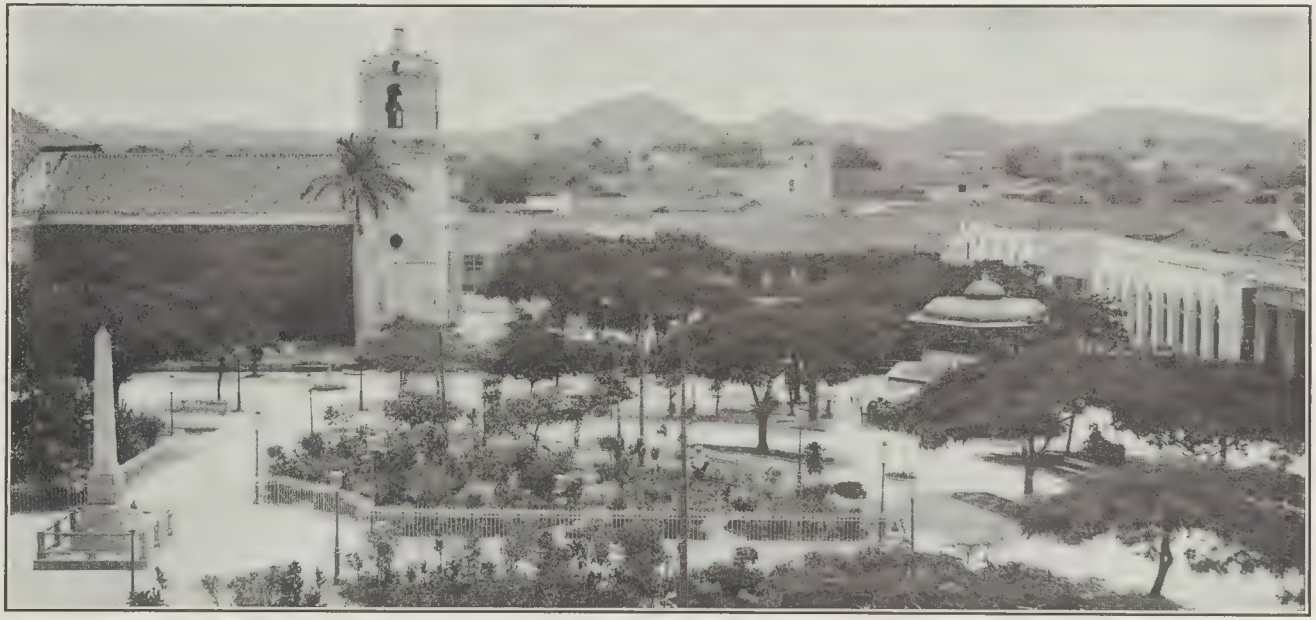
Hotel Camaguey



Cuba Railroad Station, Camaguey

TRINIDAD

After Baracoa, Trinidad is the oldest city in Cuba. Founded by Valásquez in 1514, it is located upon a mountainside at an elevation of 1,000 feet. It was an important port at one time in the history of Cuba, and is still noted as being in a particularly health-giving locality. Sufferers from nervous and pulmonary complaints still seek the city as a health resort.



Courtesy of United Railways of Havana

PLAZA—SANTA CLARA

SOCIETY

IN this book where the culture and greatness of Cuba are to be expounded, it is hardly possible to eliminate from it the subject of womanhood. The Cuban woman is admired not alone for her rare beauty, but also for the nobility of her soul and her courage and heroism, as displayed on repeated occasions during the struggle for the emancipation of her country.

In elegance and distinction the Cuban woman can compete with the most refined Parisian or New Yorker.

In the pictorial section of this book is shown the first lady of the Republic, who is noted for her beauty and high culture. She is also a devoted wife and a loving mother. In this section will be found other distinguished ladies of Cuban Society.

On another page are displayed pictures of mothers with their youngsters, the charming group forming the happiness of the Cuban home.

Striking features of our beautiful women are the expression of their eyes and their graceful carriage, both typically characteristic of the daughters of Cuba.

In the group of Cuban "Señoritas" embellishing this book, different Provinces (States) are represented, namely: Señoritas Arango, Freyre, Supervielle, and Coronado are from Habana; Señorita Campaneria from Matanzas; Señorita Machado from Santa Clara; Señorita Simoni from Camagüey; Señorita Duany from Oriente; and Señorita Caridad from Pinar del Rio.

Cuban children are intellectually precocious and very fond of study. Pictures of them appear in the illustrations of this book. Their faces reflect the truth of this assertion.

Types of Cuban Ladies



MARIA DOLORES MACHIN DE UPMANN



Sra. Mariana Seva de Menocal
wife of the
President of Cuba



JOSEFINA HERRERA DE ROMERO



BLANCA BROCH DE ALBERTINI



MINA PEREZ CHAUMONT DE TRUFFIN

Types of Cuban Ladies



HERMINIA GONSÉ DE ALFONSO



JULIA JORRIN DE CULMELL



MERCEDES MONTALVO
DE MARTINEZ.

Wife of the President of the UNION CLUB.



ANA MA. MENOCAL DE RABELL



OTILIA BACHILLER DE MORALES



MARÍA LUISA MENOCAL DE ARGÜELLES

Cuban Mothers Prominent in Society



LEOCADIA VALDES FAULY DE MENOCAL



MARIA NUÑEZ DE RABELL

Cuban Young Ladies



Señorita Rosario Arango



Señorita Maria J. Supervielle



Señorita Laudelina Machado



Señorita Conchita Freyre de Andrade



Señorita Adela Campaneria



Señorita Paulina Castillo Duany



Señorita Josefina Coronado



Señorita Gloria Simoni Betancourt



Señorita Consuelo Caridad



Graciella Alfonso



María L. Torriente



Josefina Mencía Gómez



María Etchegoyen



Ana Ma Morales



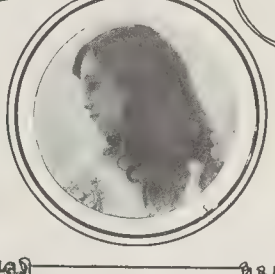
Esperanza Valero.



Georgina Menocal



H. Argüelles



America Nuñez



Amparo Sánchez Quirós



Dulce M. Loynaz
Flor Loynaz



María Sánchez Quirós



Carmelina del Río



Raimundo Argüelles Menocal



German Hupmann



José Luis Sánchez



F. Hernandez Recio



F. Carrillo



René Perpiñan Alba



J. Gil Del Real Triay



Samuel Tolon Dolz.



Julio Morales Coello Gómez

PROMINENT CUBANS



Dr. JULIO DE CARDENAS
Ex-Mayor of Havana



Gen'l Dr. DOM. MENDEZ CAPOTE
Vice-President of Cuba, at the end of the War of Independence



Ignacio M. de Varona
Retired Engineer of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity of Greater New York, born in Camagüey.



Gen'l RIUS RIVERA
Veteran of the War of Independence



Dr. J. R. Alvarez
Noted New York Physician and Surgeon, born in Santiago de Cuba



Dr. JESUS MÁ. BARRAQUE
Illustrious Lawyer and Notary
Ex-Secretary of Justice of Gen'l Gomez Cabinet



Col. Dr. COSME DE LA TORRIENTE
Ex-President of the Conservative Party

Artists Gallery



Armando Menocal
Painter



Leopoldo Romañach
Painter



A. Rodriguez Morey
Painter



Peyrellades
Painter



E. Valderrama
Painter



C. W. Massaguer
Cartoonist—"Grafico"



E. García Cabrera
Artist—"El Figaro"



Mariano Miguel
Artist—Diario de la Marina



R. De La Torriente
Cartoonist



Blanco
Artist



Sirio García
Artist—"El Figaro"



Ed. Sanchez De Fuentes
Composer of Opera

Authors Gallery



Patria Tió de S. F.
Poetess



Agustin Acosta
Poet



A. Castillo de González
Poetess



Manuel S. Pichardo
Poet



J. M. Carbonell
Poet



Salvador Quesada
Poet



J. N. Aramburo
Journalist



Gral. José Miró
Historian



Gral. Manuel Sanguily
Writer, Ex. Sec. of State, etc.



F. de P. Coronado
Journalist



A. Hernandez Catá
Novelist



Carlos M. Trelles
Bibliographer

SPORTS

GALLERY OF CUBAN STARS

IT is a law of the universe that the life of the species is reproduced in that of the individual: we, therefore, find the stern methods of the warlike Greeks carried into their gymnasiums; the ferocious Gauls enjoying butchering amongst their nearest of kin and friends; Rome in its carnal adoration of a superior civilization of the animal man, forgetting their progress individually in the abuses of the flesh. Each country may take at times a different aspect in accordance with the tendencies of the times, but the individual will follow "pari passus" the steps and trend of the society wherein he lives and develops.

CUBA NO EXCEPTION TO THE RULE

Cuba is no exception to the rule, and Cubans go in accord with the biological law: we find Cubans excelling as high livers when in the colony the society was composed of the adventureres of the mother country, transferred to a more appropriate field; we find them striving into the real pursuits of life when, at rare intervals, the colony was given a change to a manly life; and on all occasions the people of the Island have had the energy, and the luck, of reaching the goal with one, two, or various exponents at the top of the ladder.

TENDENCY OF CUBA'S YOUTHS

Sport, is not amusement: while a sport may entertain, it does not carry the decadent atmosphere of bodily employments alone: a manly race is a race of sports, a decadent society is a society of pleasure seekers: we see in the present tendencies of Cuban youths, towards the sports of the body and mind, the signs of a tendency towards a sturdy race of blustering islanders, driving away from the weakling tendencies of a society of Don Juans.

In as much as we need all kinds of foods to nourish our body, we, of the human race, need a variety of pursuits to live in society; but, pity the one that has not a definite goal! the infinite nothingness will swallow his life.

BASE BALL

Marsans, Almeida, Gonzalez, Cincinnati -Nationals.
Acosta, Washington: Aragon, New York—Americans

Base ball is considered the American sport "par excellence." Cubans have adopted it as a sort of national game.



A. Marsans

It has superseded in the cities the puerile cruelties of the cock-fights: the struggle has been carried from two brutes into the field of two intellectual beings: man is pitted against man's muscle. We freed ourselves from the ruthlessness of bull-fights, and adopted the primitive skillfulness of base ball. To prove that we have done well in this field we have but to name our champions among the very same American players, viz. Marsans, Almeida, Gonzalez, Cincinnati Nationals; Acosta, Aragon, of the American League; José Mendez one of the best pitchers ever born who characterizes the evolutionary forces of races of Cuba, being a colored man.



M. A. Gonzalez

BASKET BALL

Miguel Angel Moenck

Basket Ball is rather a fierce struggle of endurance and skill; man against all the physical elements of the tools employed; a manly sport for men: our player Moenck is the best specimen to show that we toe the mark also against the United States Army team of 1907. In 1909 he won in New Orleans against all the leaders of the Y. M. C. A.'s teams.

ATHLETICS

Leopoldo De Sola

Athletics is not the solitary development of oneself; it is the counterpart of our physical duties towards our muscles, when freed from our restricted indoor work of traders and professional men; it is the antagonism of the voluptuous dance; it awakens in us the dormant feelings of sinews and brows of our primitive men; we have a man amongst men, one who has wrested from foreign champions the prizes of his class, viz., Leopoldo de Sola, in 1900, in Yale, broke the re cord; in 1901 won against Princeton; in 1902 bettered his own record and was second in the contests. But while this may be Cuba's international athlete, we cannot but recall the local names of Gastón Lujan, Booth, Moeller, Bacallao, Lavin, Andino as a few of our present athletes deserving fame.



J. F. Centellas

SHOOTING

Juan Federico Centellas

Shooting is a necessity for men of nerve; we take pleasure in shooting, hunting and killing game, like our forefathers enjoyed murdering each other, and in this special sport we have had always one or two persons who could be pitted against the best ever had: we today could name Centellas and Valverde, men that being so skilled with guns, they never shoot at living beings.



Alfredo de Oro



José Raul Capablanca

BILLIARDS

Alfredo De Oro

Billiards is not a game nor a sport, is more of a socie ty gymnastic of muscle, of senses, of control, of geometrical rules, of physical qualities and of social intercourses. We have in the present generation a star like in athletics and Chess; Alfredo de Oro is a champion amongst United States champions: after holding the first place for pool he has gone to three-cushion billiards and is holding it yet against all contestants; de Oro is not only the most brilliant but the most resourceful player; his name is a by-word for skill, nerve, tenacity and intelligence; though his home is in the United States he is a Cuban and proud of it.

CHESS

José Raul Capablanca

Chess for some people is not a game, it is a science; the art of the game, its rules, its infinite combinations, the fact that it is a game of two contestants given equal tools, put on equal grounds, makes the real supremacy of the skill of one, indisputable to the other. For centuries Chess has been considered the sport of men of intelligence and for the last two centuries has become the relaxation to brains of intellectual and superior men of talent; we can boast of a star, second to none in the world; his name is universal José Raul Capablanca, who is to-day the second, for one-half point, in the championship game of the tournament of the world at Petrograd, May 24th, 1914.

FENCING

Ramón Fonst

It would be unjust not to quote other sportsmen in other branches such as Fencing, the skill of Knights; we have among us the left-handed fencer Ramon Fonst, who in the

country of fencers, France, has become renown for his sword play—as such he is a star like Oro, Capablanca and de Sola each in his own sphere.



Ramón Fonst

WRESTLING

Federico Narganes

In wrestling we have but to name Federico Narganes who in 1902 wrestled for the championship of the New York Athletic Club and won against a rival ten pounds heavier.

AVIATION

Domingo Rosillo, Augustín Parlá

In Aviation, the sport of the gods and towards the gods, we are not without our first-class men. D. Rosillo and Parla are well-known if not to all the people, better still, they are best known amongst the men of their profession having beaten the record for height in 1913 and won the prize in an over-sea flight from Key West to Cuba, beating McCurdy in this race.



Augustín Parlá

With reason let us thank the Fates for placing us in such a privileged geographical position that it enables us to gather every advantage proceeding from the North, South, East and West of our Americas; but especially great is our debt of gratitude for our contact with the North, thanks to which, we are quickly and continually replenishing our Treasure of old coins with those newly minted, by melting every progress achieved by the Indian, the European and the Anglo-Saxon.

—M. RUIZ, 1914



Domingo Rosillo

BASE BALL IN CUBA

Base ball has been played in Cuba for over half a century. It was introduced by young Cuban students, who went to the United States to get their education, and the game is known all over the Republic, especially among the natives, as the "National Game."



Sr. EUGENIO C. JIMÉNEZ
Promoter of Base Ball

For years the game was played as a sport among boys belonging to the best families of Cuban society. Then it turned to a business proposition and various Clubs were formed to enter into a Championship contest, which has been played ever since, with the exception of a few years during the Cuban revolution.

Cuba was occasionally visited by American Clubs, and the teams that visited Havana twenty two years ago, under the name of "ALL AMERICANS" had a second baseman, the well-known manager of the "GIANTS," John J. McGraw, and some other stars of the game. These visits however, were not enough to carry to the United States the impression of the ability of the Cubans, as base ball players, until Señor Eugenio C. Jiménez, known to-day as the best promoter that base ball ever had in Cuba, stepped in and with countless efforts, not only gave to the Cuban players the opportunity to become factors as Major League players of the United States, but also to the public of Havana to see the best stars of the game from the United States.

In 1908 Sr. Jiménez brought down to Havana the "CINCINNATI" team of the N. L. and it was then that Mr. Bancroft, the business manager of the "Cincinnati's" signed Armando Marsans and Rafael Almeida, and the Cuban players entered the Major League of the Union. In 1909, Sr. Jiménez also brought down the "Indianapolis" of the American Association, the "Detroit's," then Champions of the American League, and "All Stars" from the National and American Leagues. In 1910 the "Detroit" went down again, and also the "ATHLETICS," then

Champions of the World. In 1911 the "New Britain" C. L. the "Philadelphia" N. L. and the "GIANTS" then Champions of the National League, with John J. McGraw as manager, also visited Havana. In 1912 the "New Orleans" S. L. and the "ATHLETICS" came down for the second time. In 1913 the "Birmingham" S. L. and "Brooklyn" N. L. Again in 1914 the "Birmingham" S. L. visited Havana, and in February of 1915 the "St. Louis" of the Federal League also came down for training.

During the visits of the above-mentioned teams to the Capital, Señor Jiménez, who is the lessee of the Almendares Base Ball Park, which compares with many of the United States, had as high an attendance as 16,000 a game. Señor Jiménez is a lover of base ball, being a former player himself and took up the enterprise more for the good of the game in Cuba, than as a business proposition. This is why he has gained the friendship and esteem of all the players as well as those connected with base ball in Cuba and the United States.

Mention should be made also of the Sporting Editors of the Havana press for the success of base ball in Cuba, and the names of Muñoz, Pérez, (Kamilo) Massaguer and many others are well known by base ball fans.

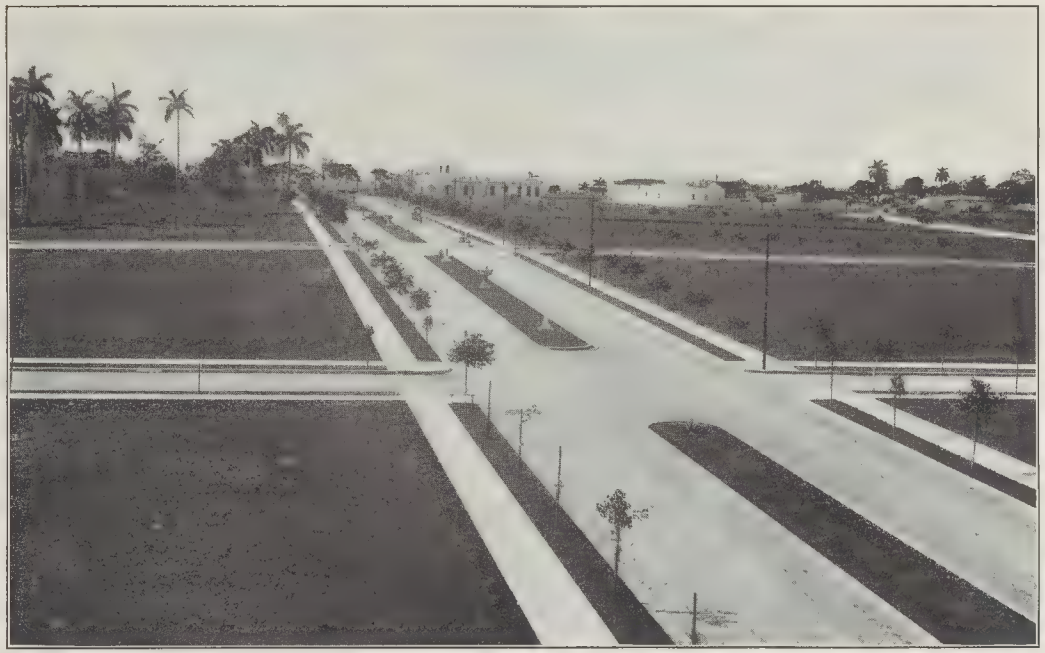
It is well known by the followers of the game what the Cuban teams can do in Base Ball. The "Havana" and "Almendares" teams of Havana have shown their ability by winning most of the games played between the visiting teams from the United States and themselves.



VIÑALES VALLEY—PINAR DEL RIO

OPPORTUNITIES

CUBA IS THE LAND OF THE FUTURE



GRAND AVENUE -"BUEN RETIRO"—(Land Improvement Co.)—MARIANAO, HAVANA

Great and rapid will be the development of real estate property in Cuba. The population of the Island is about 2,500,000 inhabitants, and the national wealth has increased enormously; From the year 1908 to 1912 it has increased $468,080,350.00 and the real estate valuation has increased as follows: country real estate, $83,290,360, city real estate, $115,968,000 and unimproved land, $27,651,-843. The increase in property valuation during the last four years is estimated at 50 per cent in Havana, 90



Residence of SR. PALACIOS ARIOSA, "Buen Retiro," Marianao, Havana

per cent in Vedado and 150 per cent in Marianao. In the latter are located the divisions of the Improvement Land Co., "Buen Retiro," "La Serafina," "Oriental" and "Loma Llaves," at a height of 231 feet above the sea level, which are connected with the Capital of the Republic by good lines of communication. The area of this company's property is 500,000 square metres, and the lots sold up to date amount to $550,000. The sales of lots are made by Zaldo, Salmon & Co., who have their office at 50 Obispo Street, Havana.



Residence of SR. RAOUL KAY, "Buen Retiro," Marianao, Havana

BONDING FACILITIES

THE FIDELITY AND DEPOSIT CO. OF MARYLAND

The city of Havana has large facilities for all classes of bonds, Judicial and Mercantile, and one of the oldest and best institutions of this class on the Island is the branch office of the Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland, with over $12,000,000 capital.

This branch office is situated at 58 Cuba Street, in the city of Havana, and since its establishment has been in charge of Señor Charles M. Echemendia. The consulting lawyer of the company is Dr. F. Sanchez de Fuentes. This company also has a branch office at 2 Rector Street, in the city of New York, U. S. A.

AMERICAN COLONIES

In nearly all of the American colonies scattered throughout the Republic, lands may be purchased in tracts of from ten to one hundred acres, at prices ranging from $40 to $100 per acre. The majority of these colonies are prosperous, although some, through injudicious location, which deprived them of transportation facilities, have struggled at a great disadvantage from the beginning. With most of these colonies the growing of citrus fruits has formed the chief aim of the homeseeker. Vegetable for the northern markets, where transportation was possible, always help out greatly during the five or six years necessary for a grove to come into profitable bearing.

ISLE OF PINES

Among those who have prospered under these advantages is the Isle of Pines, which constitutes the southern half of the judicial district of the province of Havana. Up to the present all produce for export has been compelled to leave by the port of Havana, breaking bulk at Batabanó as well as at the shipside. In spite of this disadvantage in location the set-



Courtesy United Rys. of Havana

SCENERY—ISLE OF PINES

tlers there have prospered and have produced many profitable groves of citrus and other fruits. A great deal of money has been expended in this section in clearing lands, making improvements, road building, fertilizing, etc.

Heretofore the Isle of Pines has been associated in people's minds with land sales, fruit growing and other industries of the soil, and it has signified but little to them. The Isle of Pines had not then come into its own, and it suffered the neglect of obscurity. To-day, however, the little island is rapidly taking its place as one of the popular winter resorts. Sea bathing is enjoyed safely all the year round, and its waters afford splendid fishing, such tribes as the famous Tarpon (the Silver King), Red Snapper, Cherna, and other gamey fish.

It is an ideal place for the automobilist. There are 100 miles of excellent highways, connecting all the important colonies, and nearly 100 more of good byroads, many of which are simply broadened trails worn through the great pine forests, but they are splendid roads for the autoist.

There are 4,850 registered American property owners and 2,000 actual American residents in the Isle of Pines, the total population of which is a little short of 4,000, so it is no wonder that tourists from the United States feel entirely at home upon arriving in this charming tropical resort. There are many springs of mineral waters, chiefly magnesia, all over the island, much of which is bottled and has an enormous sale throughout Cuba. In fact, mineral water to-day constitutes the principal item of export from the island.

BATABANO

Batabano is situated on the south coast almost directly across Cuba from Havana. It is a port of considerable importance, chiefly from the fact that it is in the center of the sponge industry and from it yearly great quantities of turtles are shipped to the United States. It is also the port from which the traveler takes the steamer for the Isle of Pines.

INFORMATION

MAILS

The mail service of the island is good, the mails being carried on the railroads, coastwise steamers, by automobiles, and on horseback in the country. The collection of the mail in Havana is made from the numerous boxes throughout the city by automobiles, and the delivery is made by carriers the same as in the states.

POSTAGE

Cuba has a postal treaty with the United States, Mexico, the Panama Canal Zone, Hawaii and the Philippines, and the letter postage from Cuba to any of these countries, or vice versa, is 2c, and package postage the same as in the states. To all other countries letter postage is 5c. The Republic of Cuba has a parcel post treaty with France and Germany, but the same rules apply to the United States.

INTERIOR TELEGRAPH SERVICE

The telegraph service of the Republic of Cuba is operated by the government. The rates are 20c for all telegrams of ten words or less which traverse but three provinces, and 2c for each additional word, the address and

signature being counted. If four provinces the rate is 30c, and 3c for each additional word; if five provinces it is 40c, and 4c for each additional word. And if the telegram is sent from one end of the island to the other, or goes into the limits of the six provinces, the rate is 50c and 5c for every additional word.

CABLE SERVICE

The Western Union or the International Cable Company has a cable from Havana to Punta Rassa, Fla.; the Commercial Cable Company has a line direct to New York, and from the City of Santiago there is a French Cable Company which has lines to the other West India Islands, Panama, South America and to Nova Scotia. The rate per word, the address and signature being counted, is 15c to all points in the states east of the Mississippi River and 20c to points west. The rate to London is 40c per word, Paris 40c, Berlin 40c, and to Madrid and other points in Spain 53c per word via Havre, and 55c per word via New York and London.



COAT OF ARMS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA

NOTICE

The Spanish edition of "Cuba Before the World" ("Cuba Ante el Mundo"), published with the sanction of the Cuban Government will be issued shortly, and will have an enormous circulation, not only among the cities of the Republic of Cuba but throughout all the Spanish speaking countries as well.

This will be an excellent opportunity for the merchants and manufacturers of the United States of America who wish to place their goods before the people of the Central and South American Republics as well as Cuba, to advertise in the Spanish edition of "Cuba Before the World." In the Spanish edition, two-color display advertisements (red and black), can be had at very moderate terms.

The Souvenir Guide of Cuba Co., the publishers of this book, with offices at **127 Water Street, New York City, U. S. A.** and **91 Virtudes Street, Havana, Cuba,** will furnish all particulars upon application.

Printed by
Adams and Grace Company
22 Thames Street
New York, U. S. A.